Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. X. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1878. NO. 23.

McAllister & Beaver

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

KEY's letter is a squelcher.

ADVICES from Rome say that the health of Pope Leo is declining.

THE Alabama Democratic State convention has nominated R. W. Cobb for Governor.

PARTIES desirous of having funeral orations delivered on the Wood tariff bill will please let us know.

THE Centennial celebration at Valley Forge promises to be a grand affair.

"THE Democrats did a good work at Pittsburg, didn't they?"—*Watchman.* Yes, a good work for the Republicans.

WE have received an invitation to the one hundredth anniversary of the Wyoming Masssacre, to be held at Wilkesbarre on the 3d and 4th of July. Thanks.

EARL RUSSELL, sixth son of the Duke of Bedford, died last Wednesday, aged 86. He was elected to Parliament before he was twenty-one from the borough of Tavistook.

GREEN peas, visible in the split pod, are among the ornaments for bonnets. To top it off, add seven inches of cornstalk and three sunflower or holly-hock roses.

THE Clinton *Republican* calls the revolutionary Democracy a name that is rather odorous. Here it is: A "sweet-smelling consolidation of rottenness."

BEN BUTLER delivered the oration at Gettysburg on Decoration Day. We are inclined to think Benjamin felt rather *Spooney* among that crowd after his actions recently.

THE Women's Hotel, built by Stewart, in New York, is a failure, It is said the rules were too strict. Can't people learn that women will have beaux, even though they be widows and spinsters?

OUR Democratic friends stand around and whistle with as much earnestness as we used to when passing a grave yard. Notwithstanding all the whistling we done, ghosts without heads and "spooky" scenes loomed up in our imagination.

THE State Prohibition Convention met at Altoona last week and nomited the following ticket: For Governor, General T. H. Lane; Lieutenant Governor, John Shallcross; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Calvin Parsons; Supreme Judge, Daniel Agnew.

LAST Thursday a Democratic Senator in the Rhode Island Senate introduced a resolution which was passed unanimously, declaring the title of Hayes to the office of President settled by the Electoral Commission. That's giving the old man the cold shoulder. So it goes.

ALMOST everybody that dies nowa-day is a great-grand relative of some deceased President. Wonder which one we are related to? The question will likely not be answered until we "vamoose the ranch," and then we think it will require considerable cross-examination to do it.

THE *Watchman's* talk of the *people* running the Pittsburg convention is simply killing. Anybody who knows the record of Coffee Pot Wallace and his clan, knows he *did* run it, not withstanding the parsimonious statement to the contrary by the *Watchman.* The record shows that Randall and Wallace strove for the mastery and Wallace came out first best. Did the delegates flock to Wallace's support just for the sake of the country? No, Wallace bull dozed them.

Hayes and His Title.

Under this caption last week's *Watchman* indulges in a little bit of buncombe in the shape of an editorial on the Presidential matter. It states in substance what every rebel paper has, and places itself squarely in the line of revolutionists. It predicts that *may be* the Democracy will wait until 1880 to avenge themselves of the great wrong alleged to have been committed. The *Watchman* might as well understand now that the honest voters of the country will demonstrate before the election takes place next fall that we have had enough rebellion, and that the hot-headed party leaders at Washington who have sought to Mexicanize our institutions have made a record that will prove fatal to the political aspirations of the Democracy. We quote from his article: "With our Pittsburg ticket, Dill, Fertig, Africa and Ross, we have every reason to raise our banners higher than we have ever done since the disastrous year of 1860, and if every man who loves his country will stand by the banner which brought her peace and prosperity, the issue will not be doubtful." He refers to the disastrous year of 1860. What caused it to be disastrous? We answer that nothing served to defeat that party so badly as the treasonous views enunciated by such men as P. G. Meek. When the country needed the earnest support of its best men, the Democratic leaders persisted in refusing aid, and encouraged, by every means, the unlawful acts of the South. The *Watchman* editor then has the audacity to say that the Democratic party brought the country peace and prosperity. Yes, to the tune of killing thousands and thousands of soldiers and incurring a war debt of millions upon millions. Then the prosperity. That's worse than all. For a number of years they have been endeavoring to make us prosperous, but have thus far failed. Free trade and revolution appear to be their most desired remedies. In fact the democratic party is the mother of abominations. To her we are indebted for all the ills that have afflicted our people. Through the treason and stupidity of her leaders war was made possible, and then homes were desolated, our young men slain in battle. When it was found necessary to issue greenbacks to carry the war to a successful issue then the *Watchman* called them "greasy shin-plasters." When the government wanted to redeem these obligations then the *Watchman* suddenly became a most devoted admirer of this same greasy money. In this state the democracy is for a tariff, but in other states they are for free trade, and we even now see one of its most devoted apostles using every endeavor to get a bill passed that will strike a deadly blow at every Pennsylvania industry, and will only be prevented by the most earnest efforts on the part of every republican in the National House of Representatives. In New York the free trader Ferdinando Wood leads the democratic host, while in this state "Coffee Pot" Wallace holds that position—the one the originator of the Wood free trade tariff bill, while the other manipulated the late convention at Pittsburg so that it declared in favor of protection. Is it not plain then that they are all things to all men? Have they any principles or desires except to get into place and power? Then to speak of such a party bringing the country "peace and prosperity!" Does the *Watchman* think its readers are all fools?

A DISPATCH from Boise City, Idaho, says that about 200 Indians of the Bannock tribe are encamped in the lava beds under command of Buffalo Horn, a noted scout. These lava beds are between Diez Campas prairie and Snake river. The red skins have ordered the whites to leave the place.

WE will *Speer* every Democrat in the State this fall.

Returning Confidence.

For a long time men have been anxiously waiting for a restoration of confidence, and now our democratic friends have found it. They have promised all along that if they could only be restored to power, confidence would be restored and everything move along serene and lovely; and now they have succeeded in attaining control of the House of Representatives. The confidence of the democratic leaders in the much-abused "carpet-bagger" is restored, and he is trotted to Washington to tell what he knows about fraud and corruption. Two years ago the word of the carpet-bagger was held to be fatally defective in democratic circles unless fortified by an oath, and even when so fortified, useful only as *prima facie* evidence of perjury. When they said that Democrats in the south used violence and intimidation and even made oath to these sayings, Democrats pretended to be profoundly astonished that human nature could be so totally depraved as to make such representations about a party that was never known to stuff a ballot box, falsify a return, incite a riot, kill a "nigger," or hurt a fly; the party, that according to the *Watchman*, promotes prosperity, never indulges in treason, had nothing to do with the Ku-Klux, White Leagues, or the Chisholm murder. They said that it could not be true, and that the carpet-baggers who so slandered honorable gentlemen and an honorable party should be severely dealt with. It was altogether too bad that men should lie so, and not only that, but induce other parties with good reputations for honesty to corroborate their assertions. The effect of this corroborative testimony upon Democratic leaders was not, of course, to induce them to credit the testimony, but to show them the wickedness and malignity of men who would not only be themselves, but induce all their honest friends and neighbors of all parties to bear testimony to the truth of their false accusations. This was certainly a lamentable state of affairs, but it was the opinion of the Democratic leaders that under no circumstances could a carpet-bagger be believed. But, Oh, how things have changed—confidence has been restored by what process? Who can tell? But there is the fact. It is plain as the nose on your face. The men who, a short time ago could not be believed on their oath, are now trusted most implicitly, drunk or sober. Less than two years ago one of these persons might have gone to Washington with a whole stock of evidence about an election, and he would have been laughed to scorn by these very same democratic statesmen, who now trust him so implicitly. The era of confidence had not then arrived. How different the aspect of affairs to-day. He comes now to find in every bar-room a welcome, in every democrat a friend. He gets drunk with leading democrats and they believe in him, trust in him, gush over him, have confidence in him. They not only believe all he says, but they get him drunk and then pump him for bottom facts. A short time ago they would not believe him, although a perfect cloud of witnesses bore testimony to the truth of what he said, but now they accept it all if it is what they want, although a cloud of witnesses contradict him, and he is drunk as Bacchus. They would as soon think of casting doubt upon a man who never told a lie as to question the statements of these persons newly restored to confidence. While they are in this frame of mind comes M'Linn, who tells his little story; then follows Anderson with a story which he tells between drinks, but hardly between drunks of how he met Secretary Sherman once in a mixed company at a restaurant and that he, Sherman, proceeded at once to bribe, corrrupt and debauch him, how Sherman opened a correspondence with him, offering him in writing over his own signature, a great reward if he would commit the crime of perjury. This being the era of restored confidence, they believed it all without question. Before this new state of affairs in the Democratic mind they would not take the oath of this man though supported with the corroborative testimony of a whole county. It is a great deal easier now to believe the drunken drivel of this man about Secretary Sherman whom he never saw but once, than to beleive the story he first swore to and which was supported by reliable affidavits. Have these good Democrats who love their country so, and work so hard for its prosperity, experienced a remarkable change; or is it possible that they only believe what suits their purpose? But, really, this story of Anderson, is to foolish for anything. If he met this man in a beer saloon, and attempted to bribe him, and then put the terms in writing, we say if these Democratic statesmen believe this, then they must also believe that Sherman is either a mad man, or an idiot, and he deserves no punishment, for it would be too absurd to be called a crime. Is it possible that this man who has risen to great eminence—been a Senator of the United States—is also one of the greatest fools of this nineteenth century? Is it possible for men of such light caliber to rise to such eminence by the votes of intelligent American citizens? Will the people believe such a thing to be possible? We think not. It will require more than the testimony of a self-acknowledged perjurer and drunken malcontent to make honest men believe this most ridiculous story.

Attempted Assassination of Emperor William of Prussia—Third attempt upon His Life.

While the Emperor was riding in his carriage about two o'clock on the afternoon of the second of June, shots were fired at him from a house near by by a man by the name of Dr. Nobeling. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buck shot. The crowd in the street burst open the door of the room where the assassin was when he fired upon them, and he attempted to committ suicide. He was arrested with difficulty as the crowd wanted to lynch him upon the spot. The Emperor is not severely injured, although about thirty shots entered his person. Nobeling is said to be dying from his self-inflicted wounds. When asked for his motive for the act, he said "Germany is nothing; the Emperor is nothing. Humanity and progress are everything. We have done away with God, and the people do not want any more Kings." The deepest sympathy for the wounded King prevails everywhere. The Emperor is eighty-five years old, and this is the third attempt made upon his life.

An Admonition From Cardinal McCloskey.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Bishops, Priests and laity of New York and other dioceses, gave Cardinal McCloskey a grand reception at the Cathedral in New York City. During his address to the vast assemblage, he said, in speaking of the Pope:

"Is our own particular sphere let us do all we can to correspond with his precepts, that we may all stand together, as one man, to present our breasts to that dark tide of irreligion, infidelity, socialism and revolutionism that has began to undermine not only the foundations of civil government, but of society itself, and threatens us with still greater calamities, if God does not interpose His hand. Mischief is brewing from the element of Communism and revolutionism even on this side of the ocean, and it needs us all to stem the torrent of iniquity that threatens to sweep all before it. * * * * Without religion a government cannot stand, even society cannot exist. As we love our homes and our institutions, let us oppose the dangers that threaten them."

AMONG the most wonderful inventions recently exhibited is the Flying Machine, constructed by Prof. Ritchell. It is daily manipulated at the Permanent Exhibition, Philadelphia. Last Wednesday, under the control of its operator, the balloon was put through a series of tests, which proved entirely successful. It sailed the entire length of the hall, turned, and back to the starting point; then it was raised or lowered at will, and whirled to the right and left at will. "I purpose building this summer," said the Professor, "a machine nearly three times as large as this, which will carry a small steam engine, and with which I expect to make as much of an improvement on this as this is over the ordinary balloon."

Reorganizing the Navy.

It is probable that the United States Navy will soon be put on better footing. The Senate Committee on naval affairs has agreed on a bill introduced in the House that provides for a complete reorganization of this important branch of our military department. As amended and agreed to by the committee, the bill provides for the creation of a naval commission, to consist of the Admiral and Vice Admiral five bereau officers and two line officers and three experts, to be appointed by the President. This commission is to condemn the old and worthless ships of the navy and useless material and cause the same to be sold to the best advantage to the government. The proceeds of this sale are to constitute a naval fund. Three millions are to be appropriated to the beginning of the work of constructing a navy, and not more than that is to be expended the first year. Three million dollars are to be appropriated annually for the construction of new vessels of the most improved modern invention. The Commission is to report the result of its labors from time to time to the Secretary of the Navy, who will have supervision of the work. Through the Secretary, Congress is to be annually informed of the work of the commission.

Although a little expensive, we are glad to see that a movement of this character has been made. The Navy, as it now is, is entirely too inefficient, and could not be of much account in case it were called into active service. With an extensive coast line and many important points for defense on it, we should be well prepared for any emergency.

Jewhickity!

A little game that was set up before the election last spring was knocked higher than Gilroy's kite last Monday night, at the School Board meeting. W. C. Heinle, Esq., was elected on the Democratic ticket from the South ward so that he could fill the position of Secretary, and from all accounts, the "great unknown" rested securely in the belief that the machine was working to perfection. The Board met Monday night for organization, and, of course, Mr. Heinle was trotted out for the Secretaryship. The political complexion of the body is rather mixed, being composed of four Democrats, three Republicans and two Nationalists, which gives the latter party the balance of power. The Republicans and Nationalists combined forces, and put up George W. Rodgers. Meanwhile, Mr. Heinle no doubt had not been taking into account this apparent insignificant factor of politics, and confidently expected Rogers' support, he being an old-time Democrat. When the voting time came, Rogers was elected and Heinle—defeated. Thus it went through the whole election, the Republicans coming out of the contest with the President and Treasurer, the Greenbackers with the Secretary, and the Democrats with—nothing. This bit of knocking things down that have been set up created quite a deal of talk and no little amusement among politicians.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE has been elected chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee, this being his nineteenth consecutive election.

Failures among oil operators in Clarion county are becoming alarmingly frequent. One of the biggest of this class went by the board last week.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The biggest cards are in the Democratic pack.—*Patriot.* And so are the biggest scalawags.

—Blessed is the man that runneth a newspaper. Having nothing he can rejoice in the fact that nothing can be taken from him.

—Sophia Sparkle writes fashion articles for the Phila. *Press* from New York. They usually *sparkle* with facts.

—The McVeytown *Journal* uses card text for headings to its marriage and death notices. Cooney must be possessed of considerable "tin" if he can afford that.

—A hand organ man and a monkey were noticeable on the streets today.—*Altoona Mirror.* Were you following the music?—Harrisburg *Telegraph.* He followed it to the *Woods.*

—The Centre Hall *Reporter* records the fact that several preachers visited the editor, and adds, "the good seek the good." In that case "the good sought the good"—for nothing.

—Mrs. Stowe says $30,000 will cover all her profits from "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—*Ex.* If the author is not satisfied with that amount, we'll gladly *Stowe* it away for our own use.

—There is something sad about a harp.—*Detroit Free Press.* The same holds good with a boarding house biscuit.—*Breakfast Table.* It is also true of your mother-in-law's funeral.

—Brainard of the Clearfield *Times*, has put a telephone from the office to his house. It will prove a good arrangement should any one attempt to flog the editor. He can call the old lady to his assistance.

—Bindo Rodolfo Lorenzo Constantino Luigi Maria Peruzzi is the name of Mr. W. W. Story's new grandson. We think that name is ripe enough to chuck up in the fourth *Story* and remain there.

—An Ohio man has a three-eyed baby—two eyes for common uses and one eye on the main chance, a political office for instance.—*Worcester Press.* This was the last gasp of the *Press*, after sinking a modest $100,000.

—An exchange says: "On an average, women live five years longer than men." We account for it in this way: An ordinary man will undoubtedly succumb to the evil effects of two or three years' hair pulling and back talk.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* contemplates purchasing a new press and other material, and calls upon delinquents to fork over. We expect the editor has said *over* and over, "Alas for the rarity of human charity."

—Mr. J. P. Reig of the Conneaut *Reporter*, goes to Europe on the 18th. We can't understand how country editors manage to go to Europe, and we think this fellow will have to sell the last *reig* on back before he returns.

—Charley Shay, a Williamsport printer, was married last Friday week to Miss Mamie Wrighter. In case anything gets wrong when Charlie is away, we hope he'll *Wright-'er* a letter immediately. She didn't get a one-horse *Shay*, we'll bet.

—Neighbor Kinsloe, of the Lock Haven *Republican*, has been elected President of a Fish and Game Association. That's a better "sitivation" than being President of the United States these times. It's pesky uncertain to be made President of any organization, for the first thing you hear is "Fraud! Treason! Chuck him out," etc.

—A story is abroad that a petrified ham has been discovered in Virginia.—*New Orleans Picayune.* Can't shoulder that upon us.—*Free Press.* There's only one way to make such a ham eatable. Send it out to California, and the man who carves it will make a West-failure of it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.* That's a salty pun. But we smoke it.—Cincinnati *Breakfast Table.* We'll dispose of that ham by taking it cured or parboiled.

SERMON.

Preached in the M. E. Church at Howard, Nov. 11, 1877, By Rev. J. Benson Akers, A.M.

Acts XVI, 30, 31. "What must I do to be saved? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shall be saved."

This inquiry of the Philippian jailer, though extorted at the time by the miraculous scenes he beheld, is really the problem of the ages. It voices the profoundest thought; the most ardent longings; the most thrilling interests, and the sorest need of our common humanity.

Everywhere, and always have men felt the need of help from a power beyond and above them.

In all lands mankind are victims of calamity, pain, bereavement and death. But in addition to the miseries of his physical life there rests on his heart the dread consciousness that he is a *sinner;* that he has offended his Maker and that something *must* be done to appease a justly offended God.

This sad consciousnes is felt in neathen as well as christian lands, and though man's views of a future state may not be clearly defined, yet there is a solemn dread of the future as possibly fraught with the most fearful results. The doctrine that man is pure and holy by nature, finds its overwhelming refutation in the experience of our race, as well as the pages of Divine Revelation. We need not however dwell upon this point as our observation and experience, our religious instruction, our conscience, and consciousness alike testify that we, too, need salvation. "What must I do to be saved?" All through the centuries men have given different answers to this question. Where the truth of God was perverted, and the light of Divine Revalation dimmed, men worshiped various Gods.

They propitiated the favor of their supposed deities by sacrifices, sometimes even of their own children; also, by votive offerings, shrines, temples, and festivals, many of which were shockingly impure and indecent. Our wonder at all this may cease when we consider that it is as the endeavorer of a darkened mind, and a depraved heart to answer this soul-thrilling problem.

Such mistaken views of the Divine requirements may be excused to some extent in those whose knowledge of God was so defective, but it is passing strange that, with the full blaze of Divine revalation on our path, persons so easily and willfully mistake the true conditions of salvation when the means of learning the truth are everywhere within their reach.

We smile at the credulity of those who trust in some amulet or charm of religious observance to secure their salvation.

We should remember that all the outward ceremonies of the Church are *figurative*; the excercises of the soul itself before God are *real*.

The former are designed to lead to the latter. Whether they are always successful in this, may be seen as we proceed further.

We have reason to belive that many who profess to be christians are trusting in church ceremonials and membership for salvation.

They have been duly catechized, baptized and received or confirmed, and now they seem to consider their salvation assured.

Reason utters her solemn protest against such ridiculous jugglery, and declares that man's salvation must depend upon Divine and not upon human agency.

"What must I do to be saved?" With this soul thrilling and all subduing problem we question reason in vain. Her grasp is too feeble to seize the mighty proplem and give its solution.

Her eye is too dim to penetrate the mazes of earthly life and death, or to pierce through the mist that settles down on the tomb, and tells us certainly whether there is life and immortality beyond. She declares that should mercy or pardon be granted to a guilty transgressor justice must relax her claims.

Unable herself to comprehend the vast interests at stake, or answer our all important inquiry, she points us to Divine Revelation. She bids us learn from our Creator himself what he has been pleased to make known to us concerning our mission, privilege, duty, and destiny. Turning to Divine Revelation we find it from begining to end a Ministry of reconcilation. Here we learn the soul's need and its gracious supply. Here we learn the soul's disease and its sovereign remedy. Here we learn the soul's pollution and the fountain opened for its cleansing.

Revelation teaches that in order to be saved an abandonment of evil works is necessary.

In the prophecy of Isaiah it is said:—"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God for he will abundantly pardon." Isa. 55:7.

And again:—"Wash you make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil. Learn to do well." Isa. 1: 16, 17.

In Ezekiel we read "As I live saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die, O house of Isreal." Ezek. 33:11.

All this is reasonable and right. The sinner is going away from the only path that leads to happiness. His course in life is wrong. He must turn around. True he hath no power in himself to do this. But the spirit helpeth our infirmities. This Divine assistance renders it possible for the sinner to turn from his evil ways. He is responsible for the exercise of the power thus graciously afforded. It is entirely unreasonable to suppose that a man reckless and impenitent should be saved *from* his sins while he is madly rushing on *in* them.

Again; the volume of Divine Revelation teaches that salvation is obtained by coming to the Lord; by looking to him; by calling upon him; by believing in him, and these are all comprehended in the Apostle's answer to the Philippian jailer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Here is no theoretical speculation. It is the language of an inspired Apostle directing an anxious soul in regard to his salvation.

We have also the equally unequivocal declaration of our Saviour himself that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life."

And, "he that believeth on him is not condemned but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten son of God." And, He that believeth on theson hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him. John 3; 16, 18, 36.

Here we learn that our salvation or ruin depends upon believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. We now consider:

1. How shall we come to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ so as to be saved?

In answer to this question we remark that the apostles preached repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts 21;21.

True evangelical repentance is not that sorrow which simply fears punishment but posesses none of the elements of reformation. It is a sorrow to repentance after a godly manner, for "godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation, not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death." 1 Cor. 7; 10.

This repentance preached by the Apostle as a preparation for believing on the Lord Jesus Christ may be defined to be:

1. A conviction of sin,
2. A sorrow for sin,
3. A confession of sin, and,
4. A forsaking of sin.

Not until this is done can a person believe on the Lord Jesus Christ because he saves his people *from* and not in their sins. Matt 1;21.

Consecration to Christ is also necessary. He will have the heart. He will dwell there. He will have no rival.

But in the natural unregenerate heart Satan is enthroped. He must be deposed and expelled. The heart must be surrendered to Christ that he may come in and dwell there. How beautifully is this consecration described by the poet:

"Here Lord I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do."

Having reached this point we now inquire:

2. What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ so as to be saved? We answer:

1. It is not an outward profession.

A profession may be made with the lips formally, as is done in too may instances without any change being effected in the heart. Christ is honored with the lips while the heart is far from him. The parable of the virgins is a solemn monition on this point. There were those who were apparently ready for the coming of the bridegroom, but whose real preparation was fatally defective.

2. It is not good works. These may be performed and "Charity," may still be wanting. The Redeemer says: "Many will say unto me in that day Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name and in thy name have cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them I never knew you, depart from me ye that work iniquity." Matt. 7; 22, 23

3. A faultless morality is not saving faith. A person may render to every man that which is just and equal, and yet fail to render to God the affections of his heart and the service of his life. While we "render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," we should "render to God the things which are God's."

4. Making a profession of faith, reciving the Sacrament of baptism, and joining the Church, either one singly or all combined are not saving faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. This declaration I would emphasize with all possible force. Neither one of them nor all of them collectively can possibly constitute a true Christian.

The truth of these propositions is incontrovertibly established by the history of Simon the Sorcerer.

We learn that "Simon believed also: and when he was baptized he continued with Philip and wondered beholding the miracles and signs which were done." Acts, 8;13.

A closer review of this narrative shows us the progressive steps in his career. He believed or professed to, at least sufficiently to receive the ordinance of baptism. He was baptized. He received this outward seal of his profession. He united with the church. He continued with Philip. Here is the clearest possible case of professional and baptismal Salvation. After all this Peter said to him: "thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter for thy heart is not right in the sight of God * * * * * for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity."

From the silence of the record and the Apostle's emphatic denunciation we reasonably infer that Simon never was truly converted.

At any rate these few inspired declarations in connection with the history of Simon are sufficiently explicit to explode the plausible heresy that an outward profession and baptism are sufficient to save us. Something more is necessary. The heart must be right in sight of God.

We begin to see that to believe really and truly on the Lord Jesus Christ the heart must be concerned.

Paul says: that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thy heart that God hath raised him from the dead then thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. Rom. 1; 9, 10.

This shows us plainly that when Paul said to the Philippian jailor: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," he meant a faith of the heart and not of the intellect; a faith entirey different from that of devils who believe and tremble. Just here we may remark that in the Scriptures faith is presented to us under two leading views. The first is that of *assent* or *persuasion*; the second that of *confidence* or *reliance*, and that the former may be separated from the latter, though the latter cannot exist without the former. That is, a faith or belief of the intellect may exist without a faith of the heart, but a faith of the heart presupposes a faith of the intellect and cannot exist without it. Saving faith then implies:

1. That we believe implicitly the record that God has given of his Son, and especially that part of it which relates to the sufferings and death of Christ as an offering for sin.

2. It implies a renunciation of every other refuge, every other hope, every other plea.

"I'm chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me."

3. It implies a personal reliance on Christ, a personal trust in him.

A complete assent of the will and affections. A complete and unreserved consecration to him.

The soul, wakened from its slumber to a conviction of the nature and terrible consequences of sin, hears the voice of the Saviour saying in tones of more than mortal tenderness: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Matt. 11; 29.

Conscious of his guilt and helplessness he cries:

"Just as I am without one plea,
But that myself hast died for me,
And that thou bid'st me come to thee,
Oh! lamb of God I come, I come."

Conscious of his utter ability to do anything to merit the Divine favor, he says:

"In my hand no price I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling."

He looks up to the Saviour and with the fervent prayer, God be merciful to me a sinner, he surrenders his heart to Christ. Faith says, "he is able, he is willing, he is ready. He invites me; I come." He says, "ask and ye shall receive. I ask, I receive. He will not turn me away. He receives me. He pardons me! Oh, joy! Oh, glory! Now he is mine and I am his. My sins are all forgiven, my burden is gone and I am happy. This is the language of saving faith. To my mind, any person who can say with all the heart, "Jesus, my Saviour," is saved.

We now proceed to notice.

III. Some results of believing on the Lord Jesus Christ.

1. One result is peace. Being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. 5:1. The believer is able to say from the fulness of his heart,

"My God is reconciled,
His pard'ning voice I hear;
He owns me for his child,
I can no longer fear;
With confidence I now draw nigh,
And Father Abba Father cry."

2. Another result is remission of sins. We read that "to him give all the prophet's witness that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins." Acts 10; 43.

His guilt is removed. His fetters are broken. His sins are freely forgiven. This with the believer in Christ is a matter of conscious experience. He is able to testify that Christ has power on earth to forgive sins.

3. Another result is adoption into the family of God. We read that as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name. John; 12. And again: "We have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but the spirit of adoption whereby we cry Abba Father." Rom. 8; 15.

The apostle, writing to the Galatians, says: "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." Gal. 3; 26. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his son into your heart, crying Abba Father." Gal. 4; 6.

Our Heavenly Father does not leave us in doubt and uncertainty in regard to our relationship to him for the spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. Rom. 8; 16.

We remark that the word is not the spirit. If it were, it would be of no avail to a person who was either too poor to buy it, or too ignorant to read it.

The assurance of our salvation does not depend upon ever varying earthly circumstances and surroundings. The spirit itself, which is the spirit of truth and consequently cannot deceive; which knows all things and consequently cannot be mistaken, bears witness with our spirit to this great fact that we are the children of God. Our own spirit bears witness that the spirit of God does thus testify, and the concurrent testimony of the spirit of God and our own spirit produces in us that state of mind which we call consciousness, and by which we say *we know*. We know that we are the children of God. If left to ourselves we might deceive ourselves or be deceived by others. But God has kindly placed the means of assurance within our reach. We need not be deceived. We should not be deceived. Whatever may be said by way of ridicule concerning the immediate action of the Holy Ghost upon the spirit of man, it is a glorious reality nevertheless. Believers are sealed with the holy spirit of God, unto the day of redemption.

The promised Comforter, the Holy Ghost abides with the believers in Christ forever. The believer in Christ is *saved*. His sins are pardoned. He is saved from their guilt. He is justified; accounted righteous in the sight of God for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith.

Justification is that act of God's free grace, whereby he forgives all our sins for the sake of Christ, on condition of our believing in him. The believer is born of the spirit. He is now a child of God. His nature is changed. He now loves the things he once hated and hates the things he once loved.

The believer is saved from the power and indwelling of sin. It now has no dominion over him. He is free, and free indeed.

It will be seen that our answer to the great question, "what must I do to be saved?" is the answer of the Apostle, "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

The moving cause of man's salvation is the love of God. The meritorious cause is the sufferings and death of our Lord Jesus Christ as an atonement for man's sins; as a satisfaction of Divine justice; as a means whereby God can be just and yet the "justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." Rom. 3; 26.

The instrumental cause of man's salvation is faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Repentance is the turning around, the looking toward Christ. Faith is reaching forth the hand to take hold of the hand of Christ which is reached forth to rescue and save us. Faith, the faith by which the Christian lives, is the clinging of the soul to Christ; the holding his hand as our guide and friend as our all in all. Just at this point I may be asked is nothing more necessary for salvation than simply believing in Christ? I answer *nothing more*. But understand me I mean a living faith. A faith which has power in the believer. A faith which produces good works. A faith which is unaccompanied by good works is dead just as the body without the spirit is dead. The poet express this nearly accurately when he says:

"Nor flint, nor steel alone produces fire,
No spark arises till they both conspire,
Nor faith, nor works alone produces right,
Salvation rises when they both unite."

I may be asked, is not baptism necessary to salvation? Seeing that the Saviour says "he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," I answer that every believer is baptized with the Holy Ghost when he believes in Jesus. This is *real* baptism. Baptism by water is only figurative at any rate. It is only the sign and seal of our profession before the world. The baptism of the Holy Ghost is the baptism essential. It is one of the three essentials: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Water baptism is a human ceremonial and depends upon the ever varying contingencies of human experience and history, and a God of infinite love and mercy has not left our salvation subject to such uncertainties. He holds our salvation in his own hand, and dispenses it to every one who truly believes in Jesus. Truly does the poet say:

"Soon as I in his name believed,
The Holy Spirit I received,
And Christ from death my soul retrieved,
Mercy's free, mercy's free."

Peter, on the day of Penticost, declared to the assembled multitudes their gracious privilege of being baptized with the Holy Ghost by saying: "The promise is unto you, and to your children and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Acts 2; 39.

Water baptism is figurative as Peter says, "the like figure whereunto baptism doth now save us." 1 Peter 3; 21.

From all of which we infer that the baptism of the Holy Ghost is necessary to our initiation into the true Spiritual church of Jesus Christ which is the collective assembly of true believers everywhere; and water baptism is necessary to our admission into the visible church as the seal of our profession. The baptism of the Holy Ghost saves really; water baptism *figuratively*.

By way of practical application:

1. We see the goodness of God in the provision made for man's salvation. There is no price to pay. If there were, we could not pay it. There is no arduous labor or painful pilgrimage to perform. If there were, we could not perform them.

It is simply to turn from our evil ways, and accept and trust Christ as our Saviour.

I do not deny that there are difficulties in the way of doing this. The depravity of the human heart is deep and its deceitfulness terrible. The will is stubborn, the habits of life fixed, and the efforts of the grand enemy insidious. And yet the interests at stake are momentous. It is for our lives, for our souls, for a crown of life, and an eternity of blissful enjoyment in Heaven. It is to escape peril the most imminent, and a calamity the most dreadful.

2. Salvation is not forced upon us independent of our own volition. It provided for us and pressed upon our acceptance. The fountain for sin and uncleanness is universally accessible, but it will not avail us, unless we come to it and wash away our sins in its cleansing and healing waters. The cup of salvation is pressed to our lips, but this will not avail us, unless we drink. The feast is provided ample, suitable and free, but our souls will hunger and die unless we accept the gracious invitation to come and satisfy our longing appetites with the rich provision which the royal bounty of our Heavenly Father has provided for us. It is not therefore God's fault, but our own if we are eternally unhappy.

3. Salvation is to be sought at the hands of the Lord and not at the hands of man. No priestly absolution will dissolve our guilt. It is for our Lord Jesus Christ himself to pronounce the divine absolution and say thy sins are all forgiven thee. It is not the waters of the stream or river, but the blood of Christ that cleanses us from our sins. It is for the Lord to save us. We read that the Lord added "to the church daily such as should be saved," or "rather the saved." Acts 2; 47.

Here we see that it is the Lord who adds believers to his church. It is his act as shepherd and bishop of souls to receive them into his church and family, and make them his children.

It is his act to absolve them, and pour upon them the Holy Ghost, the promised divine baptism. It is his act to make those who were once aliens from the Commonwealth of Israel, fellow citizens with the Saints, and give them a title to the fadeless inheritance reserved in Heaven for them. All the ceremonies of men have to do with the outward man. They are but figurative of the divine work wrought for us and in us. Our salvation or ruin turns upon our acceptance or rejection of Christ as our Saviour. He that believeth not shall be damned.

How solemn, how awful the responsibility resting upon us here in our probationary life.

We hold, as it were, in our own hands the seal by which our destiny is to be impressed with ecstatic bliss or agonizing torment through all eternity. Our state by nature is sad and deplorable but it is not hopeless. Escape is possible. The throne of grace is accessible. The Saviour invites. The spirit strives. But, oh! Child of mortality and immortality, be admonished that what thou doest thou must do *quickly*.

Time flies. Privileges are vanishing and life itself with all its tremendous issues is drawing to a close.

I beseech you then by all the joys of Heaven, by all your hopes of bliss in eternity, to repent of your sins *now* and believe on the Saviour. I beseech you by all the horrors of eternal torment, by all the tender memories of the past, by your enjoyment of the present, and your hopes of the future, delay no longer your return to god. Come while it is called to day.

"Hasten sinner to be blest,
Stay not for the morrow's sun,
Lest perdition thee arrest,
Ere the morrow's is begun."

Murder of the Mamalukes.

Mehemet Ali, from a common soldier, had come to be the ruler of Egypt. Like every man who ever rose to power, envy hated him and treason blotted his overthrow. The Mamalukes were his mortal foes, and he, with so much forgiving spirit was led Rienze to spare the Barons when he could have raised fallen Rome and placed her upon the road to greatness, planned their death at one stroke. Filling his towers with trusty soldiers, he invited the Mamalukes to parade within the walls of the citadel. Unsuspectingly they marched to their doom—a splendid band of gaily-decoarted warriors, whose very steeds pranced with pride to be the bearers of such cavaliers. Scarcely had the last man entered, the mighty portcullis fell, and the truth dawned upon them. From a hundred windows a murderous fire opened upon them. Gay plumes, that waved in pride so shortly before, trailed in blood and dust. Rider and horse alike fell to form an indistinguishable death's heap. Some met their fate with prayers, and some with curses—but all fell victims to the treachery and bullets of the Pasha. All save one. Emir Bey spurred on his horse over the dead bodies of his fellow-soldiers; over the dying, whose life-blood oozed away, and the living suppliant who would not conquer fate, but knelt and prayed for mercy. Mirculously he passed unhurt amid the shower of lead that fell around him, and spurred his horse over the precipice that looked toward the pyramids. A hundred feet or more he fell—his horse a shapeless mass, he to escape and fly, the only one of all that splendid band. He fled the country, never to return. The power of his class was broken, though to crush it was committed, perhaps in self-defense, another of these bloody murders whose record and details we call history.

Chinese laborers are employed in the largest wine houses in San Francisco. They had skilled wine makers from France and Spain, but at the end of the first year there was a shortage that could not be accounted for. It was finally ascertained that each workman drank about two bottles of the best champagne a day. The firm then placed a large cask of native wine, worth seventy-five cents a gallon, on tap to supply the workmen. This did not satisfy them and the thieving continued. The whole force was then discharged and Chinese labor substituted.

At Battle Creek, a crazy woman endeavored to make a little colored girl white by using a scrubbing brush and strong lye on the child's naked body. The neighbor's rescued it only after is had been literally skinned and was in terrible agony.

Millitary Titles in the United States.

Artemus Ward gave the following report of a conversation between himself and his London landlord in reference to a lecturer, whom Ward had seen, claiming to be from the United States.

"Is the stranger bein' a American?"
"He is."
"A Gen-ral?"
"No."
"A Colonial?"
"No."
"A Majer?"
"Nor a Majer."
"A Capting?"
"He is not."
"A Leftenant?"
"Not eve that."
"Then," said the landlord of the Green Lion, "you are deceived! He is no countryman of yours"
"Why not?" I said.
"I will tell you, sir," said the landlord. "My son-in-law is employed in a bankin' house; there ev'ry American as comés to these shores goes to get his draft cashed, and he says that not one has arrived on these shores during the last eighteen month as wasn't a gen-ral, a colonial, a majer, a capting, or leftenant! This man, as I said afore, he's a impostuer."

I reeled into a chair. For a minute I was speechlis. At length I murmured: "Alars! I fear it is too troo! Even I was a capting of the home guards."

Items of Interest.

A London doctor has found thirty-eight different causes for headache and only two for earache.

Measurements of a million and a half American white men gave 5 feet 7½ inches as the average height.

Eight thousand and sixty-four languages are spoken in the world—587 in Europe, 895 in Asia, 276 in Africa and 1,264 in America.

A tax of ten per cent. is levied in Paris upon all tickets taken at theatres, public balls, music halls, or any other place of amusement, for the benefit of the poor.

Virginia once had a native African for Governor. Alexander Spottswood, who filled the chair in 1760, was born in Tangier, while his father, a British officer was there on duty.

In Russia a husband may appear as a witness in a law suit against his wife, but a wife is not heard against her husband, neither has she any redress against him if he deserts her.

A man in Brazil has confessed a murder committed as long ago as 1852. But justice has not been asleep all this time; four innocent persons were hanged for it in 1856.

A Clyde, (Ohio,) woman, who had apparently been nearing death from consumption, coughed up from her lungs a piece of yarn fifteen inches long, and now she is likely to get well.

Birds killed on the Western prairies are packed with paper in barrels, without freezing or any artificial process of preservation, are sent to England by every steamer, and arrive in excellent condition.

Sixty thousand commercial travelers are employed by the wholesale merchants of the United States, at an average annual expense of $3,000, at least making the aggregate the enormous sum of $180,000,000.

A Monroe, Iowa, justice of the peace has ruled that a father has no right to occupy his parlor while the daughter and her beaus have possession. A young man "bounced" a gentleman from his room and was locked up for assault, but at trial acquitted.

Four thousand prisoners have been tried before Mr. William Hardman, Recorder at Yingston, England, during the last twelve years, and not one of the Recorder's decisions has ever been reversed.

A little girl living in Holidaysburg told her brother to watch how the sparks would fly when she poured the contents of a powder flask on the stove. The sparks flew and so did everything else in the vicinity, including one of the girl's thumbs and the hair on the boy's head.

A Japan correspondent says that he saw wrought in inlaid wood on a door several hundred years old in the temple of Igmoto, a scene showing first a monkey, then an ape, then a gorilla, and so on up by gradaual development until the final one of the series was a perfect man, surrounded by elephants and curious birds.

A druggist in Lille, France, had to make up a prescription for a consumptive patient where phosphate of lime and the peel of bitter orange were ingredients. Being out of these articles he used cod liver oil and a syrup of bark. Result—he was fined $12.50 and compelled to advertise his conviction in three local papers.

A negro magician in Alabama recently gained great glory for himself by announcing that he was impervious to bullets. Nobody questioned the assertion for some time, but at last arose a notable colored skeptic, who lay in wait one night for the wizard and shot at him. The result was most satisfactory, for the enchanter fell dead the first fire.

The English army has long enjoyed the reputation of being the most expensively dressed in Europe. The most costly uniform is that of a staff sergeant in the Foot Guards, to clothe whom entails upon the country about $70 per man per annum, and the cheapest man to equip is the negro private of the West India regiments, whose picturesque zouave uniform costs about $12 per annum.

How Wood and Morrissey Gambled.

Speaking of the failure of Benjamine Wood, publisher of the New York *Evening News*, the New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* gives this reminisence:

It is well known that he once kept up intimate relations with the "tiger" and had a strong penchant for "bucking" that animal in his lair, and since his failure sat old gossip going again, some of his quondam chums have been rehearsing the famous bout he once had with John Morrissey, in the latter's club house in twenty-fourth street.

Ben was in the habit of dropping into Morrissey's place occasionally, and one night about ten years ago he sauntered in as usual, and fell afoul of the bank. Morrissey was there, and many men about town, all of whom knew Wood's pluck and hang-on-activeness, and the party set down for some lively work. Wood had about $3,000 in his pocket, and as the betting was heavy he managed to get to the bottom in about an hour. In fact, he was cleaned out. But his blood was up that night, and as his reputation for pluck was at stake among the boys, he dicided that once for all it should be "make or break." His ready cash was all gone, but he owned valuable property on Tryon Row, where the *Staats Zeitung* building now stands, and he proposed to hypothecate the same to Morrissey against whatever sum, up to its value, he should lose. The offer was accepted, and the great fight began. It lasted all night and up to nine o'clock next morning, and, when a truce was finally called, Ben had won back the $3,000 he started with, and secured about $120,000 ahead besides. With the money that Morrissey had advanced to him on the hypothecated property, he turned round and gave John the worst whaling he ever received at the card table. Not a sign of wincing was shown on either side till physical exhaustion forced a cessation of hostilities. Both men were true grit to the last and neither showed the least ill-temper from begining to end. It was on that occassion that Ben performed the extraordinary feat of smoking ninety dollars worth of cigars in one night. Morrissey had a special brand of cigars at one dollar each for his flush patrons, and Wood who is a tremenduous smoker (or chewer, rather, for he merely chews furiously at a cigar and then flings it away), managed to spoil ninety of them while the fight lasted.

The Glaciers of Alaska.

From Bute inlet to Unimark pass nearly every deep gulch has its glacier, some of which are vastly greater and grander than any glacier of the Alps. So that the American students need no longer go abroad to study glacial action. In one of the gulches of mount Fairweather is a glacier that extends fifty miles to the sea—where it breaks off, a perpendicular wall 300 feet high and eight miles broad. Thirty-five miles above Wrangel, on the Strickeen river, between two mountains 3,000 feet high, is an immense glacier forty miles long, and at the base four to five miles across, and variously estimated from 500 to 1,000 feet high or deep. Opposite this glacier is a personification of a mighty ice god, who has issued from out his mountain home and invested with power before which all nature bows in submission. They describe him as crushing his way through the canyon till its glistening pinnacles looked upon the domains of the river god, and that after a conflict the ice god conquered, and spanned the river bredth so completely that the river was forced to crawl underneath. The Indians then sent their medicine man to learn how this could be avoided. The answer came if a noble chief and fair maiden would offer themselves as a sacrifice by taking passage under the long, dark, winding arch, his anger would be appeased, and the river be allowed to go on its way undisturbed. When the two were found and adorned, their arms bound, and seated in the canoe, the fatal journey was made, and the ice has never again attempted to cross the river. At one of these glaciers ships have ancored and taken on a cargo of ice.—*Denver Tribune.*

A number of physicians in regular practice, tried lately in different parts of the State for producing abortions, were found guilty. There is a resolute feeling on this subject in all communities, and particularly against the regular physician who engages in this mal-practice.

First Law Pill: "Gad, Jones, a most curious question has arisen lately. There's a man in Newton, and the law's such that they can't bury him!" Second Law Pill (earnestly): "Very astounding, to be sure! Why, how on earth can that be?" First L. P, (derisively): "Why he isn't dead yet!"

John Cade, the leader of a popular insurrection in the region of Henry VI., of England, was a native of Ireland; but, claiming kindred with the royal House of York, and assuming the name of John Mortimer, he collected 20,000 followers, chiefly Kentish men, who, in June 1450, flocked to his standard that they might claim redress for the grievances so widly felt. He defeated a detachment of the royal forces at Seven Oaks, and obtained possession of London—the King having retired to Kenilworth; but having put Lord Say cruelly to death and laid aside the appearance of moderation which he had at first assumed, the citizens rose, gave his followers battle, dispersed them, and put Cade to death in the same year.

The last Khan of the Crimea was Chabyn-Gheraf, who reigned from 1777 to 1780. He was pensioned by the Russian Government, and, seeking an asylum in Constantinople, was put to death by order of the Sultan.

New Advertisements.

The Bi-weekly Appeal

THE MEDIUM OF

The Reformed Episcopal Church,

EDITED AND CONTRIBUTED TO BY THE

BISHOPS AND PROMINENT WRITERS OF THE CHURCH IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

CONTAINS

A Full Record of the Present Progress of the Church,

Statements of the Principles of the Church,

Sunday-School and Children's Departments,

Family Reading.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY RELIGIOUS PAPER.

INDISPENSABLE

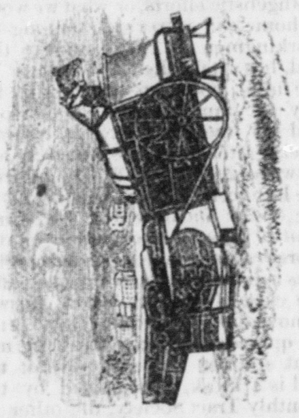
TO THOSE DESIRING TO BE INFORMED RELATIVE TO THE GROWTH AND PRINCIPLES OF

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

Price **$1.50** per year, post-paid.

EDWARD P. BROOKS & Co., Publishers,

16 *CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.* 3t



FARMERS AND THRESHERS

wishing to purchase first-class articles of

Threshers and Cleaners,

Also one and two-horse tread powers and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four-horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, MANUFACTURER,

Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.

PHILIP TEATS, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

v10n21 3m*

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja'74-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6 1-1y

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-3?

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law, Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law, Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT

Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,

"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

Has resulted in an increase of

20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.

In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only.

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

DRY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.

VALENTINES & CO.,

Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 17, 1877:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 53 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		5 25 p m
" arr at Renovo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with R. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 26	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-4f.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-4f *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann street, N. Y. 6-6m

50 Visiting Cards with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-1f

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

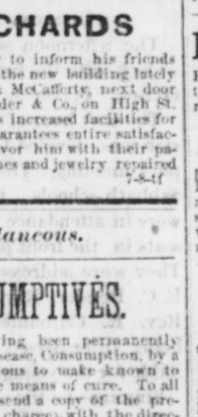
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONGERCER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y



A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos price $1,600 only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos price $1,100 only $250. Elegant Upright Pianos price $800 only $155. New Style Upright Pianos $172.50. Organs $55. Organs 12 stops $72.50. Church Organs, 16 Stops price $290 only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Buyers come and see me at home if I am not as represented, R. R. Fair paid both ways and a Piano or Organ given Free. Large illust. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs sent free. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. **ORGAN**

22 6t.

FITS, EPILEPSY Falling Sickness,

Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Rehlard's Cure, "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 15 84

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store

FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 1f

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S

HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,

Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also

Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 Park Place - - - New York.

43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 57-1year

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 10 2-1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result there from, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probable the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Den. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-3m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. 16, GILDERSLEEVE, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125.00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.
For Supreme Judge—JAMES P. STERRET.
For Lieut. Governor—CHAS. W. STONE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—AARON K. UNKLE.

Having nothing to defend let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. HENRY M. HOYT.

Centre County Sabbath-School Convention.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Centre county Sabbath-School Association opened its first session in the M. E. church, at Port Matilda, on Tuesday evening, May 28th, at half past seven, President D. S. Keller in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, the first subject on the programme, entitled "A Model Bible School," was opened by Rev. R. Crittenden, in which about sixteen members of the convention participated. The lesson was taken from Neh. 8, 1-12, and was made very interesting by the manner in which it was conducted, the leader commenting upon this portion of the scripture, with answers and responses from the class as selected. Rev. A. D. Yocum opened the discussion of the subject, "How we know that the Bible is what it claims to be." There are some men who credit certain portions of the Bible as given by inspiration, but refuse to accept the other portions. It must be all *true* or it must be all false. and no work can be substituted that will answer the purpose for which it was given. Although the Bible was not witten at the same time and by the same person, yet all its parts are entirely consistent, for all scripture is given by inspiration. The subject was further discussed by Rev. R. Crittenden and Rev. Hiram King.

Hymn—"To the Work."

The discussion of the topic, "Essentials to a correct knowledge of the Scripture," was opened by Rev. Hiram King. The first essential is that we must be christians. The Almighty is regenerating us by his holy being, and if we desire to understand his word as children, we must be children, and receive the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit. Further remarks were made on this subject by Dr. J. M. Blair, H. L. Harvey and Rev. Crittenden.

Hymn—"I need the Every Hour."

Prof. John Hamilton opened the discussion of the subject, "The Sunday-school as an Educator." When the work of evangelizing the world began, christians found that they had to defend themselves against sin. It become apparent that there were millions of men who could not be reached unless all the powers of the church were brought into play, and the Sabbath-schools arose from the necessity of reaching those persons who could not be otherwise reached. In the Sabbath-school we have an organization which acts as an educatior of the mind and heart, and thus becomes an efficient aid to the church. Remarks were also made by Revs Akers, King and Dr. Blair.

Singing—By the choir.

The convention adjourned for the evening with prayer by Rev. J. B. Akers.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

A prayer and praise meeting, conducted by H. L. Harvey, was held in the church, beginning at 8:30, a. m. At 9 o'clock the regular services began by reading of the Scripture by the President, and prayer by Rev J. W. Haughawaut.

Hymn—"Come Holy Spirit Heavnly Dove."

The subject, "Duties of the Sunday shool superintendents and of Sunday school teachers," was opened by Mr. E. C. Bender. The leading thought by which the speaker introduced the subject was promptness. The superintendent should be prompt in opening the school and see that every teacher is present. He should come perpared to attend punctually to all the duties incumbent upon him, and his efforts should be attended with a hearty co-operation of all the teachers. Upon the teachers depend, to a great extent, the success of the school. A number of questions were asked Mr. Bender as to his manner of conducting schools, all of which were answered satisfactorily. Revs. Haugawaut and King and Messrs. Keller and Stewart took part in the discussion.

Hymn—"So let our lives and lips express."

Rev. W. A. Biggert then spoke at length on the subject, "Order and adaptation of exercises." He suggested many useful hints as to what he conceived to be the best order of exercises which should be adopted in our Sabbath-schools. His remarks were interesting and instructive. He was followed by Revs. Crittenden, Akers and King and Messrs. Shirk, Harvey and Bender.

Singing—"O think of the home over there."

Rev. J. B. Akers opened the subject "How Should a Scripture Lesson be Taught to Interest a Class." The teacher should not go before the class with an air of self importance, but in meek humility. He should have the lession imprinted on his mind and heart. Revs. Smith and King, and Messrs. Van Tries and Thompson made some remarks on the same subject.

The President announced the following committees:

Resolutions, Rev. J. B. Akers, Rev. Hiram King and Mr. T. G. Archey; Nominations, Rev. R. Crittenden, Dr. Thomas C. Van Tries, J. G. Jones, L. T. Eddy, J. A. J. Fugate, H. K. Hoy and Samuel Brugger. On place of next meeting, Messrs. E. C. Bender, H. L. Harvey, Robert Gardner, Wm. J. Dale, Wm. Thompson and Rev. W. A. Biggert.

Singing by the choir, after which the convention adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Smith.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. Prayer by Rev. J. B. Akers.

The first hour of the afternoon session was devoted to the young people's meeting. The children of both Sabbath-schools in Port Matilda were in attendance and occupied the seats in the front part of the church. They were addressed in turn by Mr. E. C. Bender, Rev. J. B. Akers and Rev. R. Crittenden, the addresses being interspersed with singing entaible for the young.

Singing—by the choir.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to business pertaining to the interests ofthe convention. J. B. Akers, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the action of the committee, which report will be published in next week's issue. Rev. R. Crittenden, as chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers: President, Austin Curtin; Recording Secretary, Clement Dale; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. A. Biggret; Treasurer, Alfred Nichols; Executive Committee, S. Durbin Gray, H. L. Harvey, Rev. H. King and J. Wesley Gephart.

The chairman of the committee appointed to fix a place for next convention, reported that they had concluded to leave the matter in the hands of the executive committee to arrange definitely for a place to hold the convention, which report was afterwards reconsidered, and Bellefonte was the place named. The reports of the several committees were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Thomas C Van Tries, Rev. J. B. Akers, Mr. James L. John, Miss M. Maggie Schaeffer and Miss Sallie Fisher, were elected delegates to the State Sabbath-school convention to be held at Williamsport, June 11, 12 and 13. A collection was taken up, amounting to $6.61. After singing the hymn "The Gates Ajar," the convention adjourned with the benediction by Rev. King.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Convention opened at half past seven o'clock. The session was opened with prayer by Gen. James A. Beaver.

Music—"Coming by and by."

The subject, "Should there be a suspension of Bible study in the Sunday-school," was opened by Prof. H. K. Hoy, followed by Revs. Haughawaut, Crittenden and Akers.

Singing—"Sowing the seed."

The discussion of the subject, "The importance of Scripture knowledge in early life," was opened by Prof. S. W. Beech, of Bellefonte, His addres was forcible and entertaining. Remarks were made by a number of other gentlemen who seemed to agree upon the sentiments expressed by Mr. Beech.

The last subject was opened by Gen. James A. Beaver. His theme was "Approved ways of studying the Scriptures." He reviewed the merits of the different helps which are being published which assist greatly in a better understanding of Scripture.

Before closing, Rev. Crittenden, on the part of the convention, thanked the people of Port Matilda for the kindness and hospitality manifested towards those attending the convention. Rev. Haughawaut replied to Rev. Crittenden's remarks in a very touching and appropriate manner.

For the people of Port Matilda, he would say that they had looked forward with pleasure to the meeting of the convention, and would long remember the pleasant associations of the past two days.

Closing hymn—"We shall meet by and by."

Benediction.

The Convention then ajourned to meet at Bellefonte at such time as the executive committe shall arrange.

We have endeavored to give some of the most important parts of the exercises. But for want of space we have been obliged to omit many things that are worthy of mention. Great interest was manifested throughout the entire exercises. A large number of delegates were present, representing the different schools in the county, the names of whom we have not space to publish. Much credit is due the ladies who alternately presided at the organ, and to the well disciplined choir, under the leadership of D. G. Ganoe and L. T. Eddy. The music was selected from "Gospel Hymns, No. 1, and "The Brighest and Best," only a few of which selections we have been able to mention for want of space. CLEMENT DALE,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, '78.

Every year since 1865, the commemorative services observed in the decoration of graves of soldiers who fell during the late war have been more general here. The Departments were closed by order of the President, as were also the several offices connected with the District Government. The city was early astir and there was a large display of bunting. Many thousands were in attendance at Arlington, Soldiers' Home and other grounds near the city holding the remains of soldiers. None were neglected, those in charge having detailed parties to attend to the decoration at each; and each had its quota of spectators, come to assist or to testify anew by their presence that they have not grown forgetful of the debt they individually owe to these victims of a wicked rebellion. Late occurences in the House added to the solemnity and impressiveness of the occasion, it seeming somehow, to recall with ominous significance, the recent revolutionary proceeding in the House. Special trains were run to Gettysburg and other points on all the roads leading out of the city. Potomac river boats were crowded with excursionists, and large crowds went to the Great Falls by canal boat and in every conceivable kind of vehicle. Other parties went to the outlying groves and more distant forests by street car, by private conveyance and on foot. Till the showers in the afternoon drove them homeward, the city was largely deserted. There were few serious accidents. Two flagrant cases of shooting were reported to the officers at Bennings where the District Rifle Team was practicing. The ground on one side is bounded by the Eastern Branch; and while the two colored men engaged in repairing the damage done to the target, a boat containing two men came up the branch. When nearly opposite they deliberately raised their rifles and dangerously shot the colored men in the face and neck. Up to last night it was not learned that they had been arrested.

It is the belief that an adjournment will be effected on the 17th inst. If so, Wood's tariff bill must go over; also all the financial schemes of the tinkers. The bill prohibiting any further contraction of the legal tender currency has passed. Two of the large appropriation bills remain to be reported by the Committee. Only two have passed, the balance being before one or the other House or Conference Committees. The Senate had added nearly a million to the shameless river and harbor steal and it comes up to-morrow for concurrence in the House. The letters of Stephens and Key have not tended to allay apprehension relative to the purpose of the Potter investigation. LEO.

The venerable poet, William Cullen Bryant, fell backwards last week and struck the back of his head, while entering the residence of Gen Wilson, and has been suffering with concussion of the brain. He had just returned from Central Park, where he witnessed the unveiling of the Mazzini statue.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter From Kansas.

EMPORIA, LYON CO., KAN., May 16.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Kansas, as you know, is almost exclusively an agricultural community, and in point of location and the boundless resources of her soil, she has had the advantage over many of her sister States; and it is also a noticeable fact that our climate, owing to the building of houses, planting of trees, cultivating the soil, running of railroads and telegraph lines, &c., is gradually changing for the better, so that for several years there has been a very perceptible increase in the rain fall. Hence all kinds of grain and fruit are grown more easily than formerly, and we claim that we have single counties that produce anually more corn than any State in New England, and more wheat than the whole of New England combined. According to the estimate of the Secretary of the State board of agriculture the amount sown last fall was 1,243,515 acres and at this writing the prospects for a good crop could not well be better. It has a good stand, with fine, long heads, and our farmers think it will yield an average of 18 bushels per acre. I have seen some fields that look good enough to make 25 or 30 bushels per acre, but you see if it should average but 16 bushels per acre it would give Kansas nearly twenty millions of bushels. The following scale of prices will show the cost of farming when the work is done by contract, as it often is. Breaking, per acre, $2.50; harrowing 50 cents; sowing 10 cents; seed $1.50; harvesting and stacking $3.00; threshing and hauling to market 15 cents. Here in Lyon county rye also looks about as well as the wheat, and so far as I can learn, it promises equally as well all over the State. The corn came up nicely and our farmers are all busy with their cultivators. We had an early spring and vegetation of all kinds is about three weeks earlier than last year at this time, and the prospects for fruit are thus far good. Now Mr. Editor, a few words about Kansas, in general, and I will close. When we consider her tender age and her immense size, it strikes us that the growth of this young giant has been perfectly wonderful, even in this fast age, and with all her drawback, she is far ahead of all her rivals, and what she needs now is not speculators, nor young men, hunting situations; neither is she particularly in need of any more professional men of any kind, for the supply is fully equally to the demand; but what she does need is actual settlers, men and families to settle up the vast praries now lying idle. No man with a few hundred dollars need be, if he is willing to work, long without a home here, if he desires one, but it is very necessary that he should have some ready means to support him while he is raising his first crop, and in almost all cases he will be required to pay down from 10 to 25 per cent. on his land at the time of purchase, at from 8 to 10 per cent. interest on from five to ten years time; he wants a team of some kind; also some cows, hogs, &c.. He also needs some fencing, and sure enough, he needs a house; but if he happens to buy land with timber on it, he is generally near a saw mill, and can build a house without much trouble, and very little money. MORE ANON

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—For the information of some of your Sunday school readers will you make it known that my field of labor includes several other counties with Centre in this section of our State? As frequently as possible I shall endeavor to visit localities in Centre county where my services may be helpful. For personal observation and from letters received it appears evident that the work of Bible study and Bible instructions is very hopefully progressing. The Sunday school army in Centre county now numbers more than twelve thousand persons in active service. Forward and upward shall be our motto.

R. CRITTENDEN.

A New Discovery.

Another buried town has been found in Italy, near Manfredonia, at the foot of Mount Gargando. A temple of Diana was first brought to light, and then a portico about twenty metres in length, with columns without capitals, and, finally a necropolis, covering fifteen thousand square metres (about three and three-fourth acres). A large number of inscriptions have been collected, and some of them have been sent to the museum at Naples. The town discovered is the ancient Sipontum of which Stabo, Polybeus and Livy speak, and which was buried by an earthquake. The houses are twenty feet below the surface of the soil. The Italian Government has taken measures to continue the excavations on a large scale. Every day some fresh object of interest turns up. The latest is a monument erected in honor of Pompey after his victory over the pirates, and a large quantity of coins in gold and copper.

A general drought prevails in Jamaica.

PARIS.

Special Correspondence.

The Salle Evangelique and Mr. McCall's Missions.—A "Revival" Among Paris Workingmen.—The Hungarian Ciarda and the Gypsies.—General Grant's Visit to the Exhibition.—A Hundred Thousand Dollar Dinner-Set.—The Wonders of the Prince of Wales' Pavilion.—Success of the Great Show Assured, etc.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris,
May, 16, 1878.

The visitor tired with sight-seeing can do no better than spend an hour or two in the *Salle Evangelique* just opposite the Trocadero entrance to the Exhibition. This building accommodates about six hundred persons and has been erected by the united efforts of the British "Evangelical Alliance" and the Rev. R. W. M'Call's "mission;" it is patronized by English, Americans, Frenchmen and Italians, and two prayer-meetings are held daily, one (in English) in the forenoon, and another, in the French or Italian language, in the evening. Yesterday afternoon, I heard an excellent sermon in Italian by Father Gavazzi, of Rome, and the day before, the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, an American minister, spoke to a large congregation of his countrymen. Among those who regularly attend the meetings here are Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Kimmaird, Mr. Cowper Temple, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Weddington, the new Minister of Foreign affairs, and many other people of distinction. The success of this enterprise is cheafly due to the Rev. Mr. McCall, who came here about six weeks ago with a view to evangelistic efforts, or what we would at home call a "revival," among the workingmen of Paris, and to that end, has established 22 "stations" in the most populous quarters of the city, accommodating 4,600 persons, and his meetings have an average weekly attendance of 8,000 adults and between 2,000 and 3,000 children. He has been awarded the medal of the *Societe Nationale de l' Encouragement au Bien*, in recognition of the moral rather than the strictly religious aspect of his labors; and after the close of the Exhibition, he will remove the new building to a suitable quarter of the city as a permanent station. On each side of the hall is a kiosk, one erected by the Monthly Tract Society, the other by the Crystal Palace Bible Stand, of London. The latter is under the charge of Mr. J. Alexander, who occupied the same post at the 1867 Exhibition, when upwards of 2,000,000 separate Gospels, in 22 languages, were distributed, who in the war of 1870 distributed 800,000 Gospels to the soldiers on both sides, the Empress Augusta securing him special facilities as regards the German troops. This kiosk on the Exhibition opening-day gave away 15,000 Gospels to persons of all ranks, from Senators downwards, and many applicants had to be refused. Arabs, Chinese and others have been supplied in their own languages, the separate Gospels being gratuitous, while Bibles are sold for a franc, and Testaments for 25 centimes each. All these three buildings are in the Swiss chalet style.

The delightful weather is beginning to tell, and the grounds look lovely. The ruts in the walks and avenues, caused by the heavy carting, have been smoothed over; all the plants and shrubbery are in position and get along splendidly, and the large fresh-water aquarium has been thrown open for inspection. There is no scarcity of seats, which are placed everywhere and are of the most odd and fantastic patterns, and the bronze statue of Fame, away up on the topmost pinnacle of the Trocadero palace, can be seen from all parts of the ground, and looks as graceful and light as is its name. At the Hungarian *Czarda* or restaurant, the weird music of the Tziganes or gypsies is attracting crowds of visitors, and as the wines are excellent and the prices reasonable, this is a favorite resort. These Tziganes have a sharp eye for nationality; they can tell, at a glance, a party of Frenchmen from a party of Italians, and find no difficulty whatever in distinguishing between a group of Americans and one of Englishmen. This morning when I entered, in company with four of our "honorary" commissioners (which are as thick here as the leaves of Vallambrosa) and one of the Secretaries of the American legation, they struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and played it excellent; half an hour later, Mr. Tesserene de Bort came, and they gave him the Marseillaise. If a party of Russians enter the door, they give them "God save the Czar;" and hail the approach of Englishmen with "God save the Queen." A friend told me that while he was lunching there a day or two ago, three diamond merchants of Teheran, Persia, entered and were stricken dumb almost by hearing the well-known (to them) "Tam-Tam" march of the Shah. It seems there is nothing that they cannot play; and their national polkas and polonaises are simply bewitching. For 1 fr. one may get a bottle of good Hungarian wine, and listen to all this music any length of time; a plate of cold spiced beef, called *Porkali*, although there is no pork in it at all, costs but ten sous; but the genuine and no mistake-about-it *Tokai* is expensive and costs 2 fr. (about forty cents) a glass.

I was fortunate enough to be present in the American Division when Ex-President Grant visited it on Saturday last. The general looks extremely well, and so does his wife and daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, who accompanied him. About fourteen ladies and gentlemen made up the party, and sat down to a luncheon consisting exclusively of American "vittles," such as potted meats, imported crackers, ditto butter, canned fruits and California and Ohio wines. Not a single thing among all the eatables on the table had grown or raised on foreign soil; and even the forks and spoons were of home manufacture, having been kindly loaned by Tiffany & Co., whose exhibit, by the way, is most creditable and attracts a great deal of attention. The *piece de resistance* in their large collection is a superb solid silver dinner service, manufactured by Mr. J. W. Mackey, of "bonanza" fame, which eclipses anything in that line shown by the Elkingtons of London or Christofle of Paris. It is valued at about a hundred thousand dollars, required two years in its manufacture, and is of exquisite workmanship and a chaste and artistic design. A center-piece in oxydized silver, representing an Indian paddling his canoe, mounted on a block of black marble, also attracts, deservedly, a great deal of attention as a superb and costly work of art. As silversmiths, we are ahead of any other nation, and all visitors freely concede this after an examination of this magnificent display.

In my last I referred briefly to the Prince of Wales' Pavilion, which continues to be the great centre of attraction on the Champ de Mars. A special catalogue of the treasures contained in this structure has, by order of His Royal Highness, been prepared and published by Dr. Birdwood of London, who is in charge, from which I copy the following description of some of the contents of the central kiosk: "The barrel of the most conspicuous matchlock is superbly damasceened in gold with a sort of a poppy-flower pattern, one flower nodding above another, along the whole length of the barrel. It is the noblest example of damasceening in the Prince's collection. Close to it is a Persian matchlock, the stock of which is carved in ivory, against a chocolate-stained background, with scenes of wild animal life, in which every group is a perfect carver. The richer arms are resplendant with gold, enamelling and gems, and are generally of uncontameriated Indian design. There is, indeed, but little room for the obtrusion of European design in oriental arms."

I shall say nothing of the diamond spangled and glittering eastern crown exhibited here, which is without artistic value, nor of the saddles, which are of the same style, nor of the golden matchlock set with diamonds, a costly and absurd idea; but I agree with Dr. Birdwood in his estimate of the filigree basin for washing the fingers; a work of infinite finish and elegance. I do not admire, again, the shields covered with diamonds and pearls, a tempting prize to the assailants of their wearer, nor the heavy and pretentious palanquin, nor even poignards inlaid with gold, emeralds, and pearls. But the jade handle inlaid with precious stones will be admired, as also the enameled inkstand representing a gondola, a marvel of workmanship; the humorous little brass figures, the complete ivory model of a large Indian house, and lastly, the imposing throne presented by the priests of Benares. Every one will admire the elegant brass objects, so finished and so cheap, as well as the ordinary pottery of incomparable color and brilliance, and of extraordinary cheapness. People are also much attracted by the case of gold and silver and black and white lace, by the silk dresses embroidered with gold, and the modern sandal-wood and ivory objects. Lord Northbrook's collection contains very beautiful specimens of plates, spittoons, steel-inlaid goblets and silver *repousse* objects from Burmah. There is a very fine collection of antique brass articles brought home by Mr. Rivett Carnac, charming brass objects from Benares, and the steel inlaid articles from Cashmere.

That the success of the Exhibition is established may be augured from the fact that it is visited, on an average, by fifty thousand persons a day. On Sunday last, no less than 91,000 people paid their franc of admission, and the throng is daily increasing. A large proportion of the exhibits in the English division, and some few in the American section, are covered up on Sundays; but for the rest, the Exhibition is precisely as on week days, only the crowd and the hilarity is greater. LOUIS.

On the 24th ult., Harry Anderson, an employe of the quartermaster's department at Fort McKiney, Wy. T., was murdered and robbed. A soldier of his post is suspected of the murder, and he has been confined in the guard house to await investigation.

Thomas Egan, of the Eighth ward, of Troy, N. Y., who confessed to having audited fictitious claims against the county for large amounts, was sentenced to the State prison for eight years, and to pay pay a fine of $1,500.

At a meeting of the Illinois Central railroad, the president stated that the year's net earnings to date were $420,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives palid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. 22-2t

NEW YORK.

The Chinamen in a Fix—Melican Man's Law—Peter Cooper's Trials—"Group Twenty-Five"—The Stench Factories—Columbia's Four—A Costly Failure.

NEW YORK, May 27th, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—The Chinaman still remains one of the subordinate questions with which society has to deal here in New York, and he is with us, as with every one else, a puzzler. Despite his taciturnity and his child-like blandness he is always getting, innocently or otherwise, into any amount of trouble. For instance, here are three full-blooded celestials who, according to the traditions of the race, engineer a wash house over on the East side. They had some misunderstanding with a customer about a week ago, owing to delay in finishing up the latter's work. The customer, by way of making his dissatisfaction known, overturned everything movable in the place, and wound up his explanation by breaking a burning lamp over the head of the pig-tail boss. Then when one of the dazed washermen had got enough of his breath and his senses to start after a policeman the irate patron would not permit him but, dodging out of the door, locked it on the outside and left the luckless Confucians caged with a fire which the oil from the broken lamp had started, while he himself went off for reinforcements. Returning shortly after with several boon companions, the insatiate customer aided his followers to break all the windows of the place and bombard the idolatrous amateur firemen, who were still struggling with the flames, with aged eggs, deceased cats, ragged brickbats and other assorted missiles. At this juncture there happened an occurence about as rare as total eclipses of the sun. A policemen actually came along and arrested all concerned. Arrived at the station house the official inquired of the Chinamen if they wished to make a charge against their adversary. No answer being rendered, the question was repeated till it was evident that none of the three spoke English enough to say what was necessary.

The riotous customer took in the situation at a glance. He stepped boldly up and preferred a charge of assault and battery against his well nigh martyred victims, alleging that while he was in their shop they had sought to slay him with a flat-iron. The charge was duly entered, and the unfortunate washermen, after having suffered grievously in mind, body and estate, were remanded for trial and led speechless away, while their assailant walked off with his friends, the picture of injured innocence. At last accounts the poor heathen were still trying to figure out the situation and to get the hang of the Melican man's law.

It is hardly probable that our venerable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, will want to run for president again. Not only did he find his following rather scanty in 1876, but now he is being dragged over the coals in a law suit for libel, broght by Wallace P. Groom, who was his henchman during the canvass. Mr. Groom wants $50,000, which is the amount, in his opinion, to which his feelings and character were damaged by Mr. Cooper's accusation that he had misappropriated certain of the funds belonging to the Greenback party. The suit will probably amount to nothing beyond showing what a queer set of politicians the worthy old gentleman fell among and how they handled him.

And now through the stir and bustle of the new World's fair comes a tardy echo from the Centennial. For two years the publication of the Official Report on "Group 25" has been enlarged, thus rendering possible the controversy which has raged between the two most prominent manufacturers of pianos, which instruments, as may be remembered, formed the most important class in this group. Finally, however, the long considered document has made its appearance and by it the contest is made as much a thing of the past as the war of the Roses.

The judges, after their long sitting, are unanimous and emphatic in their verdict not only that the Steinway piano was first and best in all respects, but that there was a wide distance between it and its next lower competitor. The inevitable conclusion upon reading these reports is that there have been considerable misstatements—to us no plainer language—by certain rivals of Steinway, since the fall of 1876.

A couple of weeks ago I mentioned the ill odors that had gloaded fashionable New York into a general uprising against the nuisance. The good work still goes bravely on. One of the stench producers has just been tried before a jury, convicted and sentenced, and seven others now wait their turn at the mill of justice. More than this, the Grand Jury have been instructed to find a true bill against our kid glove Board of Health, who up to quite recently have treated public opinion with the most contemptuous indifference. There is hope on the whole, that before the present crusade spends itself, the city will be in a good measure purified from an atmospheric contamination which is not only intensely disagreeable, but which has for years had no unimportant share in making up our death rate.

All through the eight years that have passed since the Harvard-Oxford race on the Thames, we have felt a trifle sore over the crushing defeat of the American oarsmen. To be sure some crumbs of comfort were obtainable from the result of the little contest on the Schuylkill in the Centennial times, but that was not enough to heal our wounded pride; so on the 23d four of our Columbia College boys sailed on the City of Chester to try once more what can be done in recapturing our lost laurels. Whether they will succeed in accomplishing this object or only in losing a few more will all come out in due time.

Since our million-dollar Manhattan Market was opened in 1872—it was sold under foreclosure for $150,000—the number of stalls occupied has steadily been diminished, until now there are only about half a dozen. It covers about four acres, and looks like a mamoth bird-cage, the sparrows having taken posession of it for the last two or three years and built their nests and hatched their young in the trusses which support the arched roof over head. The birds are a great nuisance to the marketmen. Three ineffectual attempts have been made to drive them out of the building, but they are now more than ever. The birds, in fact, have the best of it, and will probably outstay the stall-keepers. If a ferry is established between Thirty-fourth street and Jersey City the market may revive. Otherwise it can be made to pay a good return on $150,000 as a warehouse for foreign steamers.

RADIX.

General News.

Fifteen thousand Russian troops have died of fever between San Stefano and Adrianople within the last two months.

The death is announced, at North Bend, Ohio, of Hon J. Scott Harrison. He was in his 74th year.

A scheme for British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey has already been put forward.

Daniel Gantt, chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska, died on Friday, aged 70 years.

The machine shops of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad were struck by lightning Thursday night, and with contents burned. Loss about $100,000.

Five men were killed in New York last Friday, by a gravel train running off the track of the Coney Island and Prospect Park road.

Gen. Antonio Macceo, commander-in-chief of the Cuban Insurgent forces, is in New York. He has been wounded twenty-one times.

The worth of the cotton crop of last year is estimated at $250,000,000.

The Detroit chess association recently played a series of games by means of the telephone.

Rev. Adirondack Murray proposes to raise $200,000 by $500 subscriptions to endow a grand union, non-denominational church in Boston. Such a project ought to take at the Hub.

Fourteen thousand Havana cigars that were thrown overboard in rubber sacks off Sandy Hook, to be picked up by the accomplices of smugglers, have been captured in New York bay.

The Pittsburgh *Post* publishes twelve columns of the names of those who have obtained licenses to sell liquor in that city. It is presumable the terrible drought of the place is owing to its smoke and coal dust.

General Upton has just officially reported that Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, France and England have a combined force, on a peace footing, of 2,096,600 men, while on a war footing they have 7,600,000 men.

State News.

Hay gluts every market in the State.

There are 5,000 idle men in the Bradford oil region.

Several hundred tramps are encamped in the woods near Erie.

Miss Sarah M. Lewis is the superintendent of public schools in Tioga county.

A Titusville man has invented a machine to teach canary birds to sing by note.

For the first time in sixteen years the Armstrong county jail is without an inmate.

The Pennsylvania railroad compan now discharge all engineers who run into trains and cattle.

Packet boat excursions on the raging canal are becoming very fashionable, and also very profitable. It is a delightful way to visit the level portions of the State.

A Debatable Question.

While much has been written concerning the use of "put up" medicines, the question is still an open one, and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salient points may be briefly stated, and answered as follows: 1st—Are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the nature of their maladay, and selecting the proper remedy or means for their cure? 2d—Can a physician, no matter how skillful, prepare a universal remedy, adapted to the peculiar ailments of a large class of people, residing in difierent latitudes, and subject to various climatic influences? In answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are named and known by certain "signs" or symptoms, and, as the mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whooping-cough, or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptoms concomitant to "impure blood," "torpid liver," and "bad digestion," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they already possess. Second proposition—Many physicians argue that diseases are sectionally peculiar, and that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quinine, morphine, podophyllin, and hundreds of other remedies are prescribed *in all countries* to overcome *certain conditions*. It is not, therefore, self-evident that a physician whose large experience has made him familiar with the many phases incident to all *impurities* of the *blood, general and nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, consumption, and catarrh*, can prepare a series of remedies, exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever, and by whatever means, it may have been engendered? The family medicines prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., fulfill the above requirments. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a blood-purifyer and general tonic, while his Favorite Prescription cures those weaknesses peculiar to women, after physicians have failed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustard seeds, are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors and keep or regain your health, buy The People's Common sense Medical Advertiser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. It contains instruction concerning anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price (post-paid), $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

9-27-1y-eow

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE Sanitarian, and Organ of the Medico-legal Society. A monthly Magazine Devoted to the Preservation of Health, Mental and Physical Culture. A. N. BELL, M. D., Editor and Publisher. T. P. CARBALLY, M. D., Associate Editor. New York: A. N. BELL, M. D., 47 Lafayette Place, opposite Astor Library. Number for June, 1878.

This is a new periodical visitor at our sanctum, and one whose successive appearance we shall hail with pleasure. There are many medical and legal publications designed especially for professional students; this periodical is something unique; while it contains matter of great value to both the physician and the jurist, it is also well adapted to give information to the general and non-professional reader. The topics discussed are such as should interest every one. It is handsomely printed, and the present number presents an unusually attractive table of contents. The articles and writers for this issues are as follows: "Hygiere of the Individual as related to the Nation," W. R. Bartlett, M. D., "Nil Desperandum," (poem,) Mrs. E. O. Donnelly: "The Enemy in the Air," A. L. C.: "Nutritive value of Milk," "Rovers of Sanitation," Edwin Chadwick, C. B.: "Diet, Rice," "Brooklyn and her Board of Health," T. P. C.: "Relation of law and Medicine to one another and to the public"—Medico-Legal Society Proceedings, Cephas Brainard, Esq., "The Women's Hotel," Mrs. Matilda Fletcher: Editor's Table, containing a variety of articles of general interest, too numerous to enumerate especially.

We have not space to give a review of the several articles in this number. Of special practical utility are those upon the "Hygiere of the Individual," "The Enemy in the Air," and "The Relation of Law and Medicine." The letters should be read by every lawyer as well as by medical practitioners. It is one of the most thoughtful essays we have ever seen upon the all-important topics of medical jurisprudence. What is said concerning the duties of the two professions in eradicting the curse of intemperance in intoxicating drinks and its consequences, strikes us as peculiarly valuable. The writer, evidently a lawyer, declares that the legal is much behind the medical profession in efforts to promote reform in this region; that is medical science has developed and laid before the public valuable facts which it is the duty of the lawyer to put in the form of needed legislation. Mrs. Fletcher writes a very interesting and caustic article upon the management of Stewart's Women's Hotel, in New York, going to show that this vaunted institution is not quite all it should or might be.

Of an article of diet more popular in China than among us, we are told "Rice is of more use and of larger cultivation than any other cereal grown." And again, "At the low price of domestic rice, it is the cheapest food obtainable, not excepting potatoes." "One pound of rice at 6¼ cents per pound makes three times as much when cooked; equal to three pounds of potatoes at 2½ cents per pound or 7½ cents. Rice properly prepared should come upon the table dry, each grain unbroken, and serve with the condiments used upon potatoes; and be partaken of as a vegetable, with meats, and not as a dessert."

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. have issued their reprint of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May.

The second part of "John Caldigate," which has the first place in the number, tells about the voyage to Melbourne and the fourth lady who was fascinated, or been charmed by, the hero who so far seems to be prodigal of his affections, and to distribute them without the slightest regard to any prior claims.

The serial "Mine is Thine" draws to a close with unabated interest.

M. Tassot's book entitled "Vienna and Viennese Life" furnishes the subject for a very pleasing article describing old Vienna, and the recent improvements brought about in part by the opening of the Exhibition, the dress and habits of the people, etc.

The poems consist of and Irish legend, taken from the Chronicles of the O'Driscols, besides the translations from Heine, which are becoming a regular feature of the magazine.

The review of the "Budget" is followed by a discussion of the position of England, and the Treaty of San Stefano.

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster* and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage prepaid by the Publishers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm of Weaver & Griffith, was mutually dissolved on the 18th day of May, 1878.

T. M. WEAVER,
JOHN GRIFFITH.

23-3t*

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

New Advertisements.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,
10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE.

LOW PRICES!

40 TOWN LOTS!

Size, 50 x 200 ft.,

In the Addition to Borough, known as the

"LINN FARM."

EASY PAYMENTS.

APPLY TO—

JOHN I. RANKIN.

23 4t

SURE DEATH

—TO—

The Colorado Potato Bug.

For this Powder we claim three important features, which will recommend its use to every farmer and gardener in the country:

1st. That it contains none of the poisonous properties dangerous to human life, of which many of the insect powders now in the market are composed. Many deaths have occurred through Paris Green and other poisonous preparations of Arsenic which are employed to destroy insects on plants and vegetables, and which absorb the poison, and with the food is introduced into the human system.

2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug, Cut Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy Caterpillars and Worms on fruit trees flowers, and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and poison the soil on which they are used.

This Powder is rich in properties which are a benefit to the land, and is an excellent Fertilizer, and will prove a valuable aid to the growing plant and crop.

Directions for Use:

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath. *Sample free.*

Prepared at the Eureka Chemical Works, Eaglewood, N. J.

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 Vessey street, N. Y. 10 4t

A. J. NELLIS & CO., Mf'rs
Nellis' Original & Walker's Movable Point
HARPOON HORSE HAY FORKS.
The only single, double or shear Forks that can be MADE, SOLD or USED without becoming liable for infringement.
Nellis' Cast Tool Steel Castings and Iron Fastenings.
The Famous Fat Shell Hay Carrier.
To learn the cheapest and most practical way to put your hay in mow or on stack, address
A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
10 4t

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **Pictorial Bibles** 2,000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & Co., 300 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 10 4t

WANTED.

An Energetic Man or Woman in every County to take the Agency for two of the most popular Publications. Six of the Finest Chromos, mounted and stretched (24x30 inches each), to Every Subscriber. The Best Combination ever before offered to Agents, and the most liberal Inducements to Subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums, and Large Commissions place us ahead of all Competitors. Illustrated Circulars Free. E. P. & L. REITEIS, Publishers, North East Corner 7th and Dickinson Streets, Philadelphia. 10 4t

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 21 4t

ORGANS *Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions.* Latest Catalogues and Circulars, with new styles, reduced prices and much information, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago 21-4w

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

New Advertisements.

The Largest Stock of Groceries in Centre County at Sechler & Co.'s.

New Adertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellfonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business May 1, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$279,348.79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,789.32
" " other National Banks	647.99
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,939.18
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,250.92
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,723.57
Premiums paid	29.74
Checks and other cash items	3,993.22
Bills of other Banks	555.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	341.17
Specie	900.80
Legal tender notes	36,375.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$496,588.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	3,155.84
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to checks	68,113.67
Time certificates of deposits	144,852.67
Due to other National Banks	39,522.82
" " State Banks and Bankers	943.22
Total	$496,588.22

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourteenth day of May, 1878.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY,
W. P. HUMES,
} Directors.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Will be exposed at public sale, in Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., at the late residence of J. C. Bricker, deceased, on Saturday the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real eastate, late the property of J. C. Bricker, to wit: All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Harris, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north-east corner of lot owned by Mrs. Joseph Myers, thence along said seat and lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Boal, west 50 rods to a stone, thence along lands belonging to Stover's heirs north 22¾ deg. west 60 rods to elm tree, thence along land belonging to Stover's heirs north 37¾ deg. east 64 rods to a stone, thence along Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike south 8 degrees east 50 rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and ninety-nine perches, net measure, the greater part being heavily timbered with first-class white oak timber, and all being land of excellent quality.

Terms of sale will be made know on day of sale by JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
20-4t Executor.

FOR SALE.

THREE FULL-BLOODED ALDERNEY

HEIFER CALVES.

Herd book stock—one over one year old; one three months old, and one five weeks old. These calves are of the purest strain, and can be purchased at a reasonable price. This breed of cattle are acknowledged to make

The BEST Butter Cows in the World!

It costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one. Then why not have the best of stock?

A. S. VALENTINE.

tf Bellefonte, Pa.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $5,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.—At Pittsburg, the 24 day of May, A. D., 1878, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Gibboney F. Heop, of the borough of Philipsburg, in the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

FRANK W. SMITH,
Assignee.
10-22-3t 93 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James M. Thompson, deceased, late of Potters Mills, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Houserville, May 17, 1878. Administrator.
10 21 6t

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 23 4t
$50

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As cut blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. P. C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 21 4t

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

A chance TO MAKE some Money, Sure.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 735 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 10 15-3m

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Best Time to Cut Grass for Hay.

The following essay on the proper time to cut grass, read by H. M. Engle, before the Lancaster County Agricultural society, although somewhat lengthy, is just in season for every farmer, especially beginners, to read with interest. The rapid growth of grass this spring will make an early harvest.

Too many farmers err in cutting their grass too late, who could have more nutritious hay if the grass was not allowed to ripen so fully:

Grass is grass and hay is hay, in the general acceptation of the terms, and farmers and others generally value them as such. Of course, there are timothy, clover, meadow and mixed hay, which are valued according to the opinion or fancy of the feeder. The purchaser after ascertaining the kind of hay asks no other question, except, may be, whether it was made without rain. At what period of growth the grass was cut, is hardly a consideration. In view of such apathy, the object of the farmer is to procure the greatest bulk possible, consequently he delays the cutting of grass until the wheat harvest causes him to, bestir himself with his hay crop. To the above rule there are exceptions of course; for some farmers commence early, simply to be ahead of their neighbors; others for the purpose of having more time in order to avoid the expense of hired labor; but only the very few take in to consideration at what period of growth the grasses contain their greatest amount of nutrittive elements.

Chemical analysis may be the most accurate test of the respective elements contained in plants, but yet not strictly correct when applied to the animal economy, as the object sought should be the period when the plant contains the largest amount of available nutriment. Such knowledge can easily be obtained by any farmer or dairyman, sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, by weighing the milk or butter, or both, during the pasturing season. Any ordinary observer knows that the greatest flow of milk is (in clover pasture) when the clover is in full bloom and before the heads turn brown. At that period we find the sacs in which the seed is formed contain a substance sweet as honey, and which changes rapidly and is entirely absent when the blossoms turn brown; then the greatest flow of milk for the season is over. This is, of course, always modified by the weather, as all pastures are richer in nutriment in dry than in wet weather, for clover is possibly more affected than most other grasses. That there is a period when all grasses respectively contain their greatest amount of available nutriment, there is no doubt, but there is quite a difference of opinion among practical men on this point. The great majority would not cut timothy until after it has bloomed, claiming that to cut it while in bloom it makes dusty hay, and to cut it before that period it loses both in weight and nutritive powers. Some will even let it get so ripe as to make tolerable seed, and claim that the hay is just as good as when cut earlier.

I do not see why such an erroneous notion should be so common, that horses and cattle will at times eat such hay and even straw in preference to the best feed placed in their mangers; but this proves nothing in favor of such hay or straw as regular provender, but simply that a change of feed is required for a brief period. Horses sometimes eat up their racks and mangers, but this by no means proves that they would flourish a great while on exclusively such food. It is not denied that all grasses will make a larger bulk of hay, if ripe when cut, than if cut when more tender, but the difference in weight (if any) is very little compared with the difference in bulk, while the latter is as much superior as hay as it had been for pasture or soiling. This applies emphatically to milk cows. Not only will they give more milk from hay made from tender grass, but the butter will be highly colored. We often hear the argument that grasses are more difficult to cure for hay when cut in an unripe state, which is not denied, but is held as a strong argument that they should be cut for hay before the rich juices are lost and the plant assumes the appearance of woody fibre. None of the grasses change more rapidly or show a greater contrast between early and late cutting than Hungarian.

And I am confident that the prejudice against and possibly unfavorable results from Hungarian hay are caused by this error, as there is a wider difference of opinion on this than on any other grass grown in this section. One of the principal causes of so much inferior hay being made is the custom of sowing clover and timothy together which do not ripen at the same time; therefore cutting is put off till the timothy has bloomed; meanwhile the clover has become so ripe that it can by no method be cured into good hay. If cut in such advanced stages and get a few soaking rains while curing, it will smell and taste much like clover seed straw, and not be much better as hay. On the other hand, when clover is cut when it contains the largest amount of sweet juices although more difficult to cure, it will bear more rain, and at the same time will not sustain the damage that it will when cut over ripe. I have for years made it a rule to cut grass earlier than my neighbors, and have frequently wished I had been a little earlier. I am also quite confident that any reasonable farmer who will cut his grass quite early, and some quite late, and feed it seperate to his milk cows week about, his hay crop will not suffer afterward by getting too ripe on the stem if he can avoid it. What I have said refers more emphatically to clover, but have no doubt will to a great degree apply to all grasses for hay. A word with reference to curing. When the haying period arrives the general anxiety is for a clear sky and hot sun, which will of course facilitate hay-making, but invariably at the expense of much of the best qualities of hay.

This will no doubt be considered heterodox doctrine, but only because it is unpopular. I do not wish to be understood as recommending damp or wet weather for curing hay, but if it were possible to dry it in the shade, it would vastly improve its quality. Another serious mistake is that of housing hay to dry, which leaves it brittle and dusty always, while, when put away just sufficiently dry so as not to mould or mow-burn, it is far superior.

Over-ripe and over dry hay will, however be much improved by cutting, and steaming or scalding, which will make it to be easier digested, and the nutriment which it contains more available; but no artificial preparation can restore the saccharine elements that had been lost by over-ripening or over-drying. The hay tedder plays an important part in curing hay properly, as by no other method can grass be so evenly cured with the same expense.

It seems strange that our farmers of this section are so far behind with this almost indispensable implement.

In conclusion I would say, in order to secure hay of the best quality, such as will make most milk and butter and and keep animals in the best condition, cut grasses when they contain the largest amount of saccharine matter; cure, if possible, without too much hot sun; get it dry as evenly as possible, and gather it as damp as it will allow without mow-burning, and you will have all that can be reasonably be desired for good hay.

A Queer English Custom.

The ancient ceremony of tossing the pancake, as it took place this year in the great school-room of Westminster, is thus described by an English paper: "After the Latin prayers at twelve o'clock the college cook, preceeded by an Abbey beadle, marched up the school-room carrying the pancake in a frying-pan. This pancake is made, not of flour and eggs, but of putty, and well greased to make it fly from the pan. The cook's object is to throw this pancake over an iron bar, from which formerly hung a curtain, seperating the upper from the under school. On the further side of the bar, which is some twenty-five feet perhaps from the floor, stands an expectant crowd of boys, every one of whom is eager to seize the pancake as it falls, and bear it off entire to the Deanery, where the reward of a guinea awaits the fortunate possessor. The cook also, if he does not fail to throw the pancake over the bar, obtains a guinea. This year the cook was successful in his first attempt, and sent the pancake flying well over the bar into the middle of the crowd awaiting it. Then came the battle, or rather, in Westminster parlance, the "greeze." Up and down, backwards and forwards, surged the crowd of boys, and finally, when Dr. Scott interfered to disperse the mass, a broken form remained as evidence of the struggle. No one, however,, was fortunate enough to obtain the pancake in its entirety, but several possessed small portions, which were afterward exhibited to admiring groups of friends and no doubt will be kept as reminiscences of the "pancake greeze" of 1878. It is now six years since any one succeeded in getting the whole pancake. There were a few visitors present, who, with the masters, watched the proceedings from a respectful distance.—*London Week.*

How to Control the Bearing Year.

Every strong man is capable of doing a limited amount of hard work. Any work beyond his powers of endurance, however, exhausts him and a longer period of rest is required than usual to restore his wonted physical powers. The same as he is capable of a certain amount of work, he is benefited by a certain amount of food. If less than enough, his strength is impaired. If more, the functions of his system are harmed by surfeit. Is the analogy good if applied to fruit trees? It appears that the tendency of fruit trees is to overtask themselves. They are taxed too heavily one season—they recuperate the next. How can we treat our apple trees so that their work shall be distributed evenly from year to year? If the soil affords an abundant supply of food we have only to regulate their work. We have to deprive them of the means of exhausting themselves so that they shall perform just the amount of work of which they are capable without exhaustion. If the soil does not naturally supply a sufficient quantity of food, we must enrich it so that it will.

If it is true that if the vitalily of an apple tree is so impaired one year by bearing an excessive crop that it fails the next, it would seem to follow, supposing the tree derives from the soil in which it grows suitable and sufficient nourishment, that, if in the bearing year it were deprived of half of its fruit as soon as it had formed, it would in a condition to mature a crop the next year also.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.—In building a granary, it is recommended to use hemlock boards, as rats and mice do not attack this lumber with their teeth. Important if true!

AN OBSOLETE IDEA.—A fixed feeding rack for hay over a horse's head is pretty much an obsolete idea—at least, no sensible man now permits it, for a dozen good reasons.

Hills or Drills.

One of many experiments tried at the Agricultural College farm of Kansas in 1876 sets forth the comparative merits as between the old method of planting corn in hills and that of planting in drills. Four plats were laid off across a portion of a field quite uniform as to the character of its soil. Each contained four rows of corn, the rows being three and a-half feet apart. In the first plat the corn was planted in drills; in the second in hills, after the usual way; again, the third was planted in drills, and the fourth in hills. When the corn was about six inches high the drilled plants were thinned out, leaving the stalks as nearly as possible ten inches apart in the rows; the plats in hills were likewise thinned out, leaving the same number of stalks in every plat throughout the experiment. In cultivating the plats care was taken to give each the same treatment, and beyond thinning, hoeing once and cultivating twice, no special treatment was given the plats. The corn was husked November 11th, and the weighing showed for the drilled plats a yield of 71 bushels per acre; for the plats on hills, 62½ bushels per acre—e an advantage in favor of the method of planting in drills of 8½ bushels per acre.

Domestic Receipes.

DELICIOUS PIE.—Beat to a cream three-fourths of a cup of butter and one cup of sugar; add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs; flaver with vanilla. Line two tins with puff paste; pour in the mixture and bake at once. Beat the five whites to a stiff froth; sweeten with powdered sugar; flavor with vanilla and spread over the pies when done. Brown delicately and cut the pies while hot to prevent the eggs from falling.

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR CAKE.—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; not quite three cups of prepared flour and four eggs. If not wanted quite so rich, substitute cream for the butter.

JUMBLES.—One pound of sugar; one pound of butter; two pounds of flour; three beaten eggs; one nutmeg; one teaspoonful of saleratus disolved in a few drops of vinegar.

POUND CAKE.—One pound of butter; one pound of sugar; one pound of flour and ten beaten eggs. Take half prepared and half unprepared flour.

CREAM CAKES.—One-half pint of boiling water; three-fourths of a cup of butter; one and one-half cup of sifted flour. Put in a saucepan over the fire; beat until very smooth and thoroughly scalded; set aside and when sufficiently cool add five well-beaten eggs. Drop this mixture, the size of a silver dollar, on buttered pans leaving a space of three inches each way. Bake thirty minutes in a hot oven, keeping the oven door closed as much as possible. When nearly cold, cut a slit three-fourth around the top of the puffs and fill with cream made as follows: Boil one pint of milk; add one cup of sugar; one half cup of flour and two beaten eggs worked smooth in a little milk; boil ten minutes, stirring constantly. Flavor when done.

SALLY LUNN.—Seven cups of sifted flour; one-half tea cup of butter warmed in one pint of milk; three eggs; a little salt and two tablespoonfuls of brewer's yeast—if baker's or home-made, use twice as much. Let rise six or seven hours.

RAISING CORN.—Among the controversies of the Ohio Farmer's Club, it is stated that "it don't require any *scientific* attainments to raise good corn, if the land is good, but it does require some practical common sense and some industry." If science is anything it is knowledge—it is truth ascertained. If common sense means anything in particular, it means a certain amount of intelligence which enables one to perform certain simple acts as they should be performed. But how was that "certain amount of intelligence" obtained? Was it inherited? Did it come without investigation? The best methods of the present which may have been handed down from generation to generation are not the less due to science because they were discovered centuries ago. All who intelligently observe and investigate are scientists to that extent, and every discovery that flows therefrom is due to what is termed science, call it by whatever other name we will.

It is the undoubted fact that unmanured land upon which is grown the same kind of crop year after year, becomes "exhausted." Will this same land nourish other plants without manure? If it has become exhausted for wheat will it grow rye? How is it with the forests? Can they support, without any rest, the same trees for ages? Do the leaves which fall supply to the soil all that the roots have withdrawn? How can we explain then the fact that where once flourished Beeches, Birches and Oaks years and years ago, now we find Pines only, and, *vice versa*.

In connection with the English Sparrow, let us say: It was introduced to exterminate the inch-worm (popularly so-called) from the streets of some of the cities of this county. It did exterminate it. We know when the experiment was tried the low estimate in which the Sparrow was held in England. Our cities were rid of the inch-worm,—the country is alive with the English Sparrow! The remedy for the cities is the disease for the country. The country people have now to set about exterminating this disease for the introduction of which we have to thank our city friends.

FEEDING EGG SHELLS TO HENS.—Never throw egg shells where your hens may find them, as it teaches them bad habits and they are of no use as shell-producing food. Egg shells consist of worn out matter which has answered its purpose, and are useless because, like calcined plaster, have been refined too much to bear using a second time.

Floating Facts and Fancies.

THE WHEAT CROP.—It is estimated by the *Savans* in such matters, that in United States thirty millions of acres are now planted with wheat, and the prospect is fair for an average crop throughout the country. The average yield for a few years past has been twelve bushels per acre, so that the crop this year will reach some three hundred and sixty millions of bushels. As the home consumption for food and seed is estimated at two hundred and fifty millions of bushels, there will be left one hundred and ten millions of surplus for export; and unless there should be a pretty brisk foreign demand for this surplus it will be difficult to maintain even the present low prices for wheat.

LEAKING MILK.—When a cow leaks milk badly, the best remedy is to put a gum elastic band snugly around the teat; take it off while milking and replace it afterwards.

WHEAT BRAN has been tested as a fertilizer and pronounced by Yankee farmers who tried it, as being worth as much for corn as the best phosphates in the market. It must be scattered well in the hills, as it is apt to cake together when dropped in a lump.

A BLOATED COW, from too much clover, or a turnip sticking in the throat, may be instantly relieved by placing a stick in the mouth and tieing each end to each of her horns.

MARKING SHEEP.—The best way is to take a pinch of venitian red, the dry powder, and draw the enclosing thumb and fingers through the wool at the spot your wish to mark, loosening the powder as you do so and it will combine with the oil in the wool, and make a bright red stain that the rains will never wash out, and which without injuring the wool, will endure from one shearing to another, while it can be readily cleaned by the manufacturers.

BALKY HORSES.—Never whip a balky horse, it only makes him more stubborn, nor use boisterous langtuage; but let the voice be gentle, then tie a string tied around his ear close to the head, or tight around the leg just below the knee—the string to be removed after he gets under way again; or fill his mouth full of earth or some other disagreeable substance—the idea is to direct his mind to another object. These remedies have proved successful when whipping and other rough usages have failed.

"I say, my boy, whose horse is that you're riding?" "Why daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Don't your know? Why, Uncle Pete Jones." "So—you are the son of pour uncle." "Why, yes, I calculate I am. You see, dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, so I recon he's my uncle." "Boy, you are not far removed from a fool!" "Well, as we ain't more nor three feet apart, I think it's jist as you say."

A BAD ROOSTING PLACE.—Poultry should never be allowed to roost in horse or cow stables, as these roost will sooner or later be infected with vermin—the minute hen lice—which will surely find their way upon the cattle and horses, to the seriour injury of this stock.

CELERY.—At the late meeting of the Western N. Y. Hort'l Society, E. Ruhlman, of Niagara Co., explained his method of raising celery. He employs a collar made of a strip of tin two or three inches wide and nine inches long; this is bent into a circular collar and put around the celery plant when it is first planted, and a little manure is placed outside of the collar. As the plant grows the collar is raised up and kept in position around the crown of the plant, and still is retained in place after the celery is dug in the fall. He found Henderson's Half Dwarf to be the best variety.

Horrors in China.

THE ROADSID STROWN WITH THE CORPSES OF THOSE WHO DIED BY STARVATION.

SHANGHAI, March 21.—Appalling accounts continue to reach us of the suffering from famine in the northern provinces of china. The worst distress is in Shansi, and the Rev. Mr. Richard has lately sent down for publication a description of a tour through the central and southern portions of the province, which is simply horror-striking. All along the roadside were corpses of those who had died of starvation, and all along the roads were staggering many scores in the last stage of decreptitude and want. I extract a paragraph at random:

"Feb. 27.—This day was the worst of all. We saw abundant proofs of men eating clay or stone. I bought three stone cakes. The stone is the same as our soft stone penciles. This is pounded to dust and mixed with millet husks, in greater or less proportions, according to the poverty of the people, then baked. It does not look bad, but tastes like what it is—dust. The dead to-day number more more than on any previous day. We did not reckon them in returning, but seeing so many fresh ones we counted them again this afternoon. They were no less than twenty-nine in fifty-five li from Ling-shi-hien northward. And the circumstances were more frightful, too. In one valley the road branched into two, and you may take either side of the stream. Without thinking of it, I took one and my servant another. We were in sight of each other, though not at talking distance, and it was only after five li that the roads united again. On his road the servant saw a woman lying in a ditch after being robbed of all she had, like many others. Although not conscious of any one passing by, yet she moved. Further on we saw a man's head cut clean off his body—a cruel murderer's deed. We saw also among the dead some wounded heads, not in such a way as we usually saw done by the wolves, dogs, and birds. Even the dogs were getting savage; they barked and howled at us when we were driving them away from the dead. Many of the corpses we had formerly seen had disappeared, but their places were more than supplied by fresh ones.

There is a dearth of fuel as well as of food, and houses are pulled down to supply the want. When Mr. Richard ask the reason of coal rising in price, he was told that none ventured to go singly to the coal pits to fetch it, for they would be stripped and their beasts of burden, and seized and eaten.—*London Times.*

Biographical.

Prof. Agassiz, the late distinguished naturalist, was of French origin, born in Switzerland in 1807, and died in this country, December 14, 1873.

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterward created Duke of Lancaster, was the first Englishman that bore the title of "Duke." The Conqueror, previous to the battle of Hastings, having only the dignity of a Duke, his successors were jealous of raising subjects to the same honor.

Thomas A. Becket was born in London in 1109; studied at Oxford and Paris, and was created Chancellor in 1158, and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He affected great austerity and opposed the King, whose policy it was to keep the clergy in subordination to the civil power. He fled to France in 1164, and appealed to the Pope, who espoused his cause against Henry II. The King confiscated his property, but, in 1170, Becket returned to England on apparently friendly terms with the King. He soon after renewed his defiance of royal authority, and was assassinated in 1170 by four of the King's servants. He was canonized by the Pope in 1173.

Michael Faraday, F. R. S., the distinguished English chemist and natural philospher, was born in 1791. Though apprenticed to the trade of a bookbinder, and having received little or no education, he applied himself diligently to study and experimented considerably in electricity. Befriended by Sir Humphrew Davy, he progressed rapidly and made many useful discoveries. He rose in the rank and preferment, and was a Knight of several of the European orders and a member of the chief learned and scientific societies in Europe and the United States. In private life his character was irreproachable, and characterized by great humanity and modesty. He died in 1857.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4t

Lumber.

LUMBER. YARD AT (BELLEFONTE, PA. MILL AT (SNOW SHOE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER & SON, MANUFACTURERS.

F. W. CRIDER. E. B. CRIDER.

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hall & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa., In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started wherethey are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Strippers; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plasterers' Lath, Shearing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, FASHIONABLE BARBER, In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 7 1f

WM. MILLS, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Petty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

ORGANS *Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions.* LATEST CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS, with **new styles, reduced prices** and much information, **sent free.** MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. 17 4w

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES DURING FEBRUARY & MARCH WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENEERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN. Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address, ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO., 10-9 1f Washington, N.J.

Book Bindery.

Book Binding.

We have made arrangements with a FIRST-CLASS BOOK BINDER. by which we can accommodate our friends who have **BOOK BINDING** TO BE DONE.

Our prices are as low as Philadelphia or any other place.

SEND IN YOUR WORK.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR ASK NO PAY.

WE GIVE THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

All Books are strongly bound for use and well finished, so as to give entire satisfaction.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN OFFICE, EDWARD T. TUTEN. 10 15-1f.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Glass, Putty, Mixed Paints, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, &c.,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-tf

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!!

A Man's full Suit for . . . . $5.00 that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00 good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for . . . . . $2.50 that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY Esq. v9n14

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Straw.

$8.00 PER TON FOR STRAW.

Bellefonte Paper Mills.

WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.

CASH

PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.00

Long Straw, per ton, - $8.00

A ton of Straw, well rotted WILL NOT MAKE

ONE LOAD OF MANURE.

Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.00 to $8.00 per ton?

BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE

Bellefonte Paper Mills,

And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 23, 1877. 9 47-tf

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46n812-tf

New Advertisements.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, whatever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver*, or *nerves*? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. 20 1m

Publications.

$2500 YEAR. ACTIVE ENERGETIC AGT'S WANTED. ON OUR

GRAND

COMBINAION PROSPECTUS

OF

150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS!

AND

100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments,

Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest.

A NOVEL FEATURE IN CANVASSING!!!

Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. It contains something to suit every taste and fancy. We are also offering special inducements on our

PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES,

ENGLISH and GERMAN PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Binding, at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Also General and Local

AGENTS WANTED

ON OUR

GREAT WAR BOOK,

the Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the Great Contest between the *Russian* and the *Turk*. With its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps, and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful Book now published. Liberal Terms. Particulars Free. Address,

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

9-36 tf

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES;

PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"HIH's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

O. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y

Coal, Lime, Powder, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE

BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

—ALSO—

SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE.

BEST COTTON, HEMP AND PAPF

FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

OFFICE AND YARD near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. 5 34-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane—Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Blo Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our **Tin Tag Tobacco** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **See Act of Congress, Aug. 14th, 1876.**

The genuine **Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco** can be distinguished by a **Tin Tag** on each lump with the word **Lorillard** stamped thereon.

Over **7,088** tons of tobacco sold in **1877**, and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877, about **$3,500,000**, and during the past **12** years, over **$20,000,000**.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality. 10 3m

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage:

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and Confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, consultation and reading 250 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the **Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture**, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address **DR. BUTTS**, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of other or Sexual Weaknesses, producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, Premature decay; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Ulcers, Lumps, Abscess, Chancres, Piles, and Chronic Diseases, and **ALL CASES OF FEMALES**, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a lifelong experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the latest practice in the U.S. **LADIES** requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. **DR. OLIN'S** Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit successfully and speedily cured. Address, in confidence, Dr. CARLTON, 191 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch & Price to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co. Chicago

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLE'S GREAT WORK, THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field. Liberal terms to Agents. Send **$2.00** at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64-page sample, and name territory wanted. Address **D. C. Goodrich**, Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa. 11-3w

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

High street, near the jail, is being graded.

Gov. Curtin has returned from his Southern trip.

The machine shop of W. P. Duncan & Co. boasts a new sign.

A pound of good tea for 25 cents, at John C. Miller & Co's.

"Suze" creates considerable amusement among the boys.

Mr. Branson, the knitting machine man, spent Sunday in Lock Haven.

The rains of last week cooled the weather considerable.

The Forth of Junewyears is the next legal spree day.

Dr. Dart made a flying visit to Hollidaysburg and Altoona last week.

The Millheim band cleared $26.91 on Governor Curtin's lecture in that place a short time since.

E. S. Watson, of the Williamsport *Independent*, a National organ, was in town Monday.

The large flouring mill of Reynolds & Co., is receiving a coat of white paint.

Mr. Beck, Commissioners' Clerk, is lying ill at his residence with typhoid fever.

The pavement in front of Abram Valentine's residence, on Allegheny street, has been repaired.

Mrs. Philip McCulley, of Clearfield county, recently finished a quilt that contains 23,328 pieces.

Our legal friend, Wilbur F. Reeder, returned yesterday morning from a two days' visit at Lock Haven.

The *Watchman's* "Our Boy Tom," shouldn't judge the intelligent yeomanry by his own stupidity.

A new iron bridge will be built across Sinking Creek, at Spring Mills, sometime this summer. The bridge will be 60 feet in length.

The Court room has been scrubbed out, and presents a clean appearance, much to the credit of Janitor Galbraith.

Willie Cook, son of John Cook, met with a slight accident Tuesday week while attempting to get off a horse that became unmanageable.

Ex-City Treasurer Yardley, of Lock Haven, was in town yesterday. A better "keeper of wampum" that city never had.

Mr. Joseph Houp, who resides near Valentine's forge, lost a valuable cow Sunday week from the effects of eating cut-feed shortly after calving.

A number of Lock Haven Sir Knights accompanied Constans Commandery from this place to Altoona last Thursday.

The State Senate on Thursday, May 23d, among other House bills considered on final passage, took up the bill requiring commissioners to give bonds and passed it finally.

Harrison Barr and family of Snow Shoe, formerly of Lock Haven, will go to Kansas sometime this month. Mr. Barr left yesterday afternoon on a prospecting tour.

Last Thursday afternoon Drs. Hibbler, Dobbins, Dorworth and Fairlamb amputated Katie Derstine's right limb. The operation was done in a skillful manner and the patient is doing well.

Rev. Crittenden's residence was beseiged last Thursday evening by a large number of friends, who made him a donation of a handsome study-chair, some choice groceries and a sum of money.

First Mate Bigony, of the West Branch Navy, who is on duty at Lock Haven, paid Bellefonte a visit last Thursday. Should Don Pottereo cause a rebellion in his attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes, Mate Bigony will take an active part in the West Branch campaign.

The Huckster Matter.

We still remain solid on the huckster question. In last week' *Watchman* "A Huckster" goes for us, but we don't "skeer" worth a copper. We have seen the thing work and know whereof we speak. It may be that as yet the hucksters who frequent this market have not been thoroughly educated, but they'll learn in time. We attended the first market held in a certain town, and they were just as meek then as anybody, but to-day they successfully control the curb. It is folly to suppose that hucksters can furnish produce as cheap as the farmer who produces it. There is always an extra expense when a middle-man manipulates, and this is equally true in this case. The writer must also understand that there are a great many poor people in Bellefonte, who can ill afford to pay an exorbitant price for the necessaries of life. He closes up by threatening to ship his produce elsewhere, which would be a great loss to the community.

The Knights Templar Visit.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., attended the Grand Encampment at Altoona last Thursday in a body, officered as follows: S. D., Gray, E. C.,; Seth Yocum, Captain General; L. T. Musser, Senior Warden; J. L. Spangler, Junior Warden. Mountain City band furnished music for the occasion, and the Sir Knights were accompanied by members of commanderies located at Lock Haven, Clearfield and Philipsburg. While in Altoona they serenaded all the newspaper offices and G. Clinton Gardner, Supt., Penn'a., railroad. Many Bellefonters went along, among whom were a few of "the boys," who enjoyed themselves right royally. The jolly crowd returned at 8:30 p. m., all feeling that the day had been pleasantly spent, with the exception of the rainy weather.

The following law is in force for swearing, but we have yet to hear of its being enforced in one instance: 'If any person of the age of sixteen or upwards shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, any person so offending, being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such profane curse or oath, etc., and further, any person of the age of sixteen years and upwards who shall curse or swear by any other name or thing, shall forfeit or pay the sum of forty cents for every such curse or oath; and for any neglect to pay, he or she shall be committed to the house of correction of the proper county, not exceeding twenty-four hours."

Last Sunday night a light brown mare was stolen from the stable of Christian Horkheimer, in College township. The mare was four years old last May, about eleven hands high, with white star on her face and blind in the left eye. At the time she was stolen she had one shoe off the left hind foot. On Sunday two suspicious looking individuals passed that way and inquired how far it was to Houserville and Lemont. On Monday morning the same men were seen at Julian, when they had a rig with them. One gave his name at Peter Hoffman and the other as Charles Reed. It is thought these men may know something of the affair.

Mr. W. D. McCormick, of Mill Hall, sent us a copy of the Bellefonte *Patriot*, bearing date May 15, 1822. It is a rare journalistic curiosity for this part of the country, and differs greatly in appearance from the Bellefonte papers of to-day. Mr. McCormick failed to say where he got it, but probably he received it while dickering with some chap for a case or two of that new Combined Slate and Scholars' Companion, patented and manufactured by him, which is the neatest arrangement in the way of a slate that we have ever seen.

The Bush House guests enjoyed a rare treat last Sunday when they partook of the Green Turtle Soup mentioned at the top of the bill of fare. On Saturday his turtleship arrived and was the observed of all observers for several hours. Mr. Henry Vitalini, the experienced French cook, prepared him in a manner that was delicious to the palate and would have satisfied the most ardent disciple of Epicurus.

A special meeting of the Murphy Temperance Association was held last Thursday night, at which interesting addresses were made by a number of persons, among whom were Miss Painter and Mr. A. O. Furst.

Decoration Day was observed very generally thoughout the country. The most imposing ceremonies in the State were conducted at Gettysburg, in which President Hayes and other distinguished men took part.

School Board.

A meeting of the School Board was called last Monday evening to organize the new board. Mr. John Hoffer was chosen secretary *pro tem.*, and the new members, Messrs. Heinle, Rodgers and Schofield, were sworn in. The election of officers being in order, Mr. Furst was elected President, Geo. W. Rodgers, Secretary, and John P. Harris, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. On motion of Mr. Jared Harper, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Treasurer, Mr. John Hoffer, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The President appointed a committee to settle accounts of Treasurer and collector. The salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer were fixed at one hundred dollars per annum each. The Treasurer was directed to give bonds, with security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. Friday evening, June 28th, was the time fixed for the election of teachers, and a notice to be published in the papers that the board would receive applications till that time. It was moved and seconded that no orders be drawn except for salaries and interest, unless approved by finance committee. So ordered. Board then adjourned, to meet again Monday evening, June 10th, to fix tax rate and length of school term.

Decoration at Boalsburg.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, on the 30th of May, the decoration ceremonies were gone through with as is the custom annually of our people. The procession formed in the dimond of the town, near the post office. Headed by the Boalsburg cornet band, under the leadership of Israel J. Yonge, a veteran of the 49th P. V., they proceeded to the cemetery. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Groh, after which an address was delivered by Prof. Ray, principal of the academy at this place, who entertained the audience with a very neat and appropriate address, for which the veterans and all present take this method of tendering to him their thanks. After the address the graves of the soldiers in the cemetery were strewed with wreaths and flowers. There are fourteen soldiers buried at this place: one who served during the revolutionary war, three in the war of 1812, one in the Mexican war, and nine during the rebelion. The first member of the 49th Regiment, Penn. Vol., killed in battle is buried at this place; his name is David Gilbert of "Co. G.," killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5th 1862. SOLDIER.

Alleged Wholesale Poisoning.

The members of a colored family named Derry, residing in an alley back of Bishop street, consisting of eight persons, were taken suddenly ill last Friday evening after supper. The symtoms were those of poisoning, and the afflicted family charged one Louisa Gray with having administered the dose. The facts, as we learned them from the family, are as follows: Sometime ago the woman named Gray, borrowed a quantity of flour from Mrs. Derry, and on Friday afternoon last was asked whether she could conveniently return some in lieu thereof. This she did, when Mrs. Derry took it home and made short-cake from it, serving it for supper, with the above result. On Monday Officer Morgan arrested Louisa Gray, when she was taken before Justice Smith, who discharged her for want of sufficient evidence to commit her. A quantity of the flour used was sent off to the State College to undergo chemical analysis.

The regular monthly public meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the M. E. Church last Sunday afternoon. Rev. Biggert conducted the devotional exercises and made a short address. Gen. James A. Beaver, Rev. J. P. Hughes and Rev. Laurie and Dr. Swartz each made short addresses during the meeting bearing upon the religious influence that should be exerted by young men.

The store of Joseph Peters, in Boalsburg, was entered by burglars one night last week and almost completely emptied of its contents. Mr. Peters had been in business but a short time, and of course the loss falls heavily upon him. The thieves effected and entrance by taking a panel out of the door.

Town Council met Monday night. Among other things, Council requested the fire and police committees to confer with the Burgess as to the propriety of reducing the police force. A number of bills were approved by several committees, and passed by council.

Painting, paper hanging, kalsomining, done by Doak & Loneberger at reasonable prices. Give them a call.

Decoration Day.

Although there was no grand civic display at the annual observation of Decoration Day in Bellefonte, we nevertheless performed the work. A few patriotic men had previously determined that it should be done, and, despite the poor encouragement they received, we are glad to say that everything passed off as satisfactorily as could be expected. The drenching rain of the forenoon had the effect of knocking all the patriotism out of a good many people, including a number of veterans, we are sorry to say. There was little decoration through the town, and beyond the stars and stripes that floated from the roof of the First National Bank building, and decorations at headquarters, we noticed none. We are glad to report that our business men closed their stores in the afternoon, and this gave the streets more of a holiday appearance than anything else.

THE CEREMONIES.

At 2 o'clock the drum corps of Co. B., N. G., marched up High street from their armory, and halted at Mrs. Irvin's building on Allegheny street, opposite the post office. This place had been designated as headquarters, and in a rear room were deposited large quantities of beautiful flowers. Shortly after the drum corps arrived a large number of little boys were pressed into the service and provided with small flags. On the staff of each flag was attached a strip of muslin bearing the name of a deceased soldier and the regiment to which he belonged. Lose's livery wagon was filled with the surplus flowers, and, when everything was in readiness, the small column moved down Allegheny and up Howard street to the cemetery. Immediately after entering, the drums were muffled and the dead march was executed. The procession halted about the centre of the enclosure, when Rev. Biggert made an appropriate prayer, after which the graves were decorated. This work was in the hands of the Post of the G. A. R., that once existed in this place. Four members selected the same number of graves and proceeded to decorate as per instructions from headquarters, viz: One member went to the grave of Samuel Nichauls and deposited flowers and put a flag on it after reciting the following:

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers, thinking not of the creed or color, politics, nationality or rank of the comrades sleeping below, knowing only they were patriots who bravely served where duty called. May the lesson of purity which these flowers may bolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us feelings of patriotism which our comrades showed in life, and exemplified in death.

Another one deposited upon the grave of McKean Buchanan the same emblems after reciting these lines:

In honor of our Comrades slain in Freedom's battle, yielding up their lives in prison-pens, dying in hospitals from wounds or disease, who now sleep in graves far away and unknown. I place these flowers upon this grave. These beautiful flowers will fade, this green mound will be leveled with the plain, but the historic streams by which our comrades fought will be dry, and the battle mountains where they bled will be washed to the sea, ere the story of their valor dies out, or the result of the heroism ceases to affect mankind.

Another member proceeded to Samuel Butler's grave when the same ceremony was performed after reading the following:

Death comes to all of us: none shall evade its relentless mandates. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth, and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must obey.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land, wherever our armies marched or fought—who calmly sleep beneath the waters until the seas give up their dead, or in the quiet hamlet where the sound of the battle-call was never heard—died in the performance of the noblest of duties, the defence of their country, and the upholding of its starry banner.

As the grass will spring anew from the storms of the winter, as other flowers will come forth to take the places of these as soon to fade, so be it ours, for ourselves and our generations, to keep bright, with each succeeding year, the memories of our fallen Comrades.

A fourth member read over the grave of John Light the following:

Out of his infinite mercy the Father without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has been pleased to remove from us our Comrades. May the example of their actions and the lesson of their sacrifice remain with us, and constantly teach us that next to the duty we owe to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, unselfish patriotism and manly devotion to the country which shields and protects us, are the highest attributes and surest signs of that true nobility which raises men to be a little lower than the angels, and binds upon the brow the ineffacable mark of the hero. May wisdom from on high shine into the hearts of our rulers, and so direct all their actions, that the voice of the people may honor them, as to-day in honors the lowly beds of the country's defenders; and from this silent city of the dead may we carry to our homes, and prove by our actions the determination to be true to the charges left upon the nation's gratitude, "to care for him who has born the battle," and for the widow and orphan of him who has fallen. In remembrance, then, of the holy cause for which our comrades gave the full measure of their devotion, I place these white flowers upon this grave.

Next season this ceremony will be performed over other graves. It is done to reach all classes of deceased soldiers: those who died in battle, in hospitals, &c. The graves in the Catholic Cemetaries were afterwards decorated.

The committees return their thanks to the following named persons for very liberal contribution of flowers:

Master John Somerville, Mrs. F. P. Green, Miss Ollie Tripple, Master Geo. Campbell, Miss Mabel Shaffer, Miss Mamie Butts, Master Harry Johnston, Miss Ella Smith, Master Rubie Smith, Miss Lill Lonberger, Conductor Ed. Nolan and his train hands for quite a lot of wild flowers—Miss Maggie Hoover, Miss Clara Hoover, Master Albert Lonberger, Master Willie Speer, Master George Lonbarger, Miss Katie Bullock, Master Harry Bullock, Master John Bullock Master Alx. Hoover, Miss Gertie Fellenbaum, Miss Mary Fellenbaum, Master John Shrom, Miss Joe Shrom, Mrs. John Moore, Miss Mamie Hastings, Miss Elcie Hastings, Master John Given, Master Maurice Newcomer, Miss Katie Dolan, Master Harry Rankin, Miss Lizzie Longwell, Miss Sallie Weaver, Miss Emma Crosthwait, Miss Mamie E. Morris, Miss Allie Kline, Miss Carrie Bayard, Miss Lalu Bayard, Miss Mamie Crosthwait, Miss Lulu Harper, Master Jerome Harper, Master Geo. Kennedy, Master Joe Kennedy, Master Harry Irvin, Master Samuel Irvin, Master Harry Baney, Miss Mary Hinley, Miss Lydie Baney, Master Jas. Cheesman, Miss Katie Cheesman, Miss Joe Cheesman, Master Geo. Shope, Master Elisha Shope, Master Charles Crust, Master Willie Shope, Miss Katie Cheesman, Miss Carrie Weaver, Miss Lena Straub, Miss Effie Straub, Miss Nettie Straub, Miss Jennie Pontius, Miss Sallie Harbaugh, Sadie Malin, Master Joseph Crust, Master Andrew Crust, Master Willie Wolf, Walter Wolf, Miss E. I. Wolf, Master Harry Wolf, Master Walter Crosthwait, Master Maurice Swartz, Miss Blanch Straub, Miss Jno. I. Rankin, Miss Mary Hunter Linn, Master Walter Lemhky, Master Jno. Fryberger, Master Willie P. Flack, Miss Emily Jacobs, Miss Mollie Petrikin, Master Willie Brew, Mrs. Filo Ward, Miss Bella Jones, Miss Lillie Jones.

Miss Beckie McGinley—for a beauful white cross, of which they wish to make special mention.

Master Willie Cook, Master Joe Penington Mrs. Francis Boal, Miss Ella Cowdrick, Master Willie Bartley, Master Walter Campbell, Willie Haulidaugh, Grant Ginter. And all others whose names, perhaps, have been overlooked.

To the following young men their *special thanks* for valuable service rendeted.

Mr. Roland Curtin, Mr. Wilbur Harris, Mr. Willie McBride, Mr. George Campbell, Mr. Jno. Bullock.

They also wish to return thanks to drum major Harper and his drum corps for music rendered on the occasion.

John Irwin, the Register of the North ward, took his books last Saturday morning, and at eight o'clock last Tuesday morning he had his work completed, and his books in the commissioner's office. He has enrolled for his ward two hundred and eighty-three voters, and thinks the sixty-day list will run them up to 293. The old North is good for 115 Republican majority next fall.

The County Commissioners will meet the Commissioners of Clearfield county next Friday at Philipsburg, and decide as to what kind of a bridge will be built over the Big Moshannon, in Snow Shoe township, and make arrangements for building it. The Commissioners of Centre are in favor of putting up an iron structure, as the computed cost is not much greater than that of an wooden bridge. The span will be 90 feet in length.

One of the most enjoyable occasions in the history of the Y. M. C. A., was that of the reception tendered to Revs. Yocum and Biggert last Friday evening. These gentlemen have located in our midst and entered earnestly in the work of the Association. Substantial refreshments were served, short, well-timed speeches made, and an hour spent in social intercourse.

Prof. Calder, President of the State College and Lecturer of the Centre County Ponoma Grange, will deliver a lecture within the limits of Logan Grange, on the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the lecture room of the Lutheran church, at Pleasant Gap. Patrons, with their families and all persons interested in agriculture are earnestly requested to attend.

The Friends' hold their quartely meetings to-day and to-morrow, in their meeting house, commencing at 11 o'clock each day. At these meetings Ministers from a distance are in attendance as well as members from all the different meetings in this section of country.

It is probable the County Commissioners will not enclose the vacant ground between the Court House and jail as recommended by the Grand Jury, this summer, in view of the fact that two bridges will be built during the season.

If you want to see some first-class work, look at the kalsomining done by Doak & Loneberger at Valentine's store. These gentlemen understand their business, and are first-class workmen.

Advices from the east indicate a decline in the prices of grain. This is occasioned by the prospect of an immense crop in the United States and the present peaceful political outlook.

Rev. A. R. Cronce, junior pastor of Howard circuit, has returned from attending commencement exercises at Drew Theological Seminary, where he graduated with distinguished honors.

Judges Mayer and Orvis held an argument court yesterday. The motion for a new trial in the Rothrock case, was argued, but no opinion has been rendered.

Joseph and G. K. Baker, of Lemont, Centre county, have on hand and for sale about 30 barrels of fine cider vinegar. Address box 25, Lemont.
20-4t

The figures at Sechler & Co.'s grocery and provision store are constantly on the decline. It's astonishing to see how cheap they dispose of their goods.

If you try one of John C. Miller & Co's. best 5 cent segar you will smoke no other.

Sechler & Co., are daily receiving something new in their line.

Mr. T. H. Akers received last week from his father-in-law, J. C. Mills, who resides in Orange City, Florida, a bottle containing twenty specimens of reptiles and insects from that State. Among them we noticed a king snake, centepede, grasshopper, (very large,) and the head of a young alligator.

W. H. Guie & Bro., desire us to say to farmers that no more straw will be needed at their paper mill until further notice.

A complete set of Croquet sold as low as 97 cents, at John C. Miller & Co's.

BELLEFONTE, June 4, 1878.

Applications will be received from persons wishing to teach in the public schools of Bellefonte by the School Board till the 28th day of June, 1878. By order of Board,

GEORGE W. ROGERS,
23-3t *Secretary.*

READING NOTICES.

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I warrant it has cost you and most of your neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column. 22-2t

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-eow-tf

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-4f-eow

IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY in old communities to suspend pieces of stick sulphur around the necks of children as a protection against contagion in epidemics. A thorough washing with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has been found a much better preventative. Sold everywhere. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. 4w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce as a candidate for Commissioner, D. G. Gance, of Worth township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 5, 1878.

Our merchants never were more energetic in conducting their business than now. Small profits on ready sales are far more profitable than no business. Cash, or fixed time sales to responsible buyers, is the rule; sales on indefinite time are refused.

GRAIN.—The drop in the price of wheat East and West has produced a corresponding result here, and we reduce our quotations fifteen cents per bushel on last report. The decline finds several crops in first hands, who have been holding for war figures. It is astonishing how many non-combatants are willing to take war prices for their grain; but buyers don't generally find out who they are until the crash comes as it did last week, caused by the speculators and unloading.

RYE.—None offering.

CORN.—Corn is plenty, with a weak market.

OATS.—Oats are in moderate demand, at market quotations.

POTATOES.—The supply of last year's crop has very suddenly disappeared, and inquiry is quite brisk. Prices have advanced with prospects of higher prices, till the new crop comes into market.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	25
Cloverseed	5 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 00@6 25
Flour, wholesale	5 50@5 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	7
Beans per quart	7
Fresh butter per pound	10
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	10
Country hams per pound	9
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	12½
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	